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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1872. NO. 207.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Carlist Insurrection Not Ended.

PARIS, May 8.—Legitimist journals here insist that the battle of Oroquieta was not decisive of the fate of the Carlist rising. Don Carlos writes on the 6th to the Duchess of Madrid that the prospects are excellent; that he could announce good news, but refrained from prudential motives. The Carlist organs deny that Rods or any other leader has returned to France, and assert that the insurrectionary forces are masters of all Biscay, and important points in Guipuzcoa, and hold possession of the railroad between Miranda and Tran; that the bands under Castello and Alegre are active in the Catalonian provinces, and others are hovering on the borders of Ferrol and Tarragona.

MADRID, May 8, Evening.—Official dispatches from the north state that the insurgents have disappeared from Guipuzcoa, and only a small band remains in the province of Navarre. Of the Carlist forces in Navarre 429 have surrendered to the government troops and the remainder have dispersed. The Governor of Pamplona telegraphs to the Minister of War that Don Carlos recrossed the frontier accompanied only by a priest, and is now in France.

PARIS, May 8, evening.—The latest news received here by the friends of Don Carlos is that he has from 7,000 to 8,000 men in Biscay well armed and well supplied with provisions and munitions. Elio commands the Carlist forces in Navarre and Fristady those in Catalonia.

Disastrous Floods—Great Loss of Life.

LONDON, May 8.—A telegram from Bombay brings intelligence of most disastrous floods in the southern part of British India. The town of Vellore, the presidency of Madras, has suffered terribly. It is stated that one thousand persons were drowned. The inhabitants of the town lost everything they possessed, the water having washed away the houses and left them perfectly destitute.

A dispatch yesterday, stating that there had been a flood in Melbourne, whereby four hundred persons were drowned, is an error, as it undoubtedly referred to the above mentioned disaster.

French News Summary.

PARIS, May 8.—The speech of the Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier in the National Assembly on Saturday, wherein he pointed out the abuses practiced upon the army by contractors, has created a great sensation in Government circles.

Rouher has given notice that he will question the Government on the 15th instant relative to measures which have been made to reform alleged abuses.

The Commission on Capitulations in their report praise the commandant at Phalsbourg for his brave and obstinate defense of that fortress, and recommend that he be decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. They also exonerate the commander of New Breisach of all blame for the capitulation of that place.

A review of the troops stationed in and around Paris is announced to take place on the 19th inst.

The Municipal Council of Paris has resolved to rebuild the Hotel De Ville which was destroyed by the Communists. The new structure will cost 6,750,000 francs.

The Committee on War Contracts of the Assembly have tendered Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier a banquet, which will take place on Monday next.

Marshal Bazaine has taken up his residence at Versailles, where he holds himself ready for whatever disposition the government may see fit to make of his case. It is probable he will be arrested soon.

The American Oarsmen Criticised.

LONDON, May 8.—The *Echo* to-day contains a critical article upon the performances of the Atlanta boat crew, of New York, who practice daily. The writer says their performances are exceedingly good, that their action is fine and their time rather fast, but are simply perfect. They are nevertheless somewhat deficient in dash and power, betray a disposition to hang at the finish of a stroke and do not pick out their blades cleanly and promptly. Practice will, however, rectify these faults. The London boatmen all regard the New Yorkers as a fine crew, whose appearance upon the river is very showy and elicits the admiration of spectators. A great struggle is certain on the 10th of June.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, May 8.—It is said that £450,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, and a rise in the rate of discount is expected to-morrow.

LONDON, May 8.—The papers generally, in their articles upon the American Presidential question, assert that the re-election of President Grant is doubtful if he persists in keeping the claims for indirect damages before the Geneva tribunal.

Duke De Broglie, the French Embassador to England, has presented his letters of recall.

The city papers this afternoon announce that a number of the forged drafts purporting to have been drawn by Sewell, a nephew of Manchester, on the Union Bank, of London, which were negotiated in the United States, have made their appearance here.

BERLIN, May 8.—Emperor William will soon go to Ems to drink its waters. Bismark retires to his estate and will abstain from active participation in affairs for several months. The *Provincial Correspondence* reports that the Pope declines to receive Prince Hohenlohe as Ambassador from Germany, and pronounces the action of the holy father a striking evidence of his want of appreciation of Germany's friendliness and disposition to conciliate.

Minor News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—The steamship Italy, from New York, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 8.—The steamship Herman, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 8, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92⅝. American fives due; 5-20s of '62, 90⅝; 5-20s of '65, 90⅝; 5-20s of '67, 92⅝; 10-40s 88⅝.

FRANKFORT, May 8.—American bonds—5-20s of 62, 95¾@96.

PARIS, May 8.—Rentes 54 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9⅝d. Breadstuffs firm; red winter wheat 12s. Flour 24s.

ANTWERP, May 8.—Petroleum 44½ francs.

POLITICAL.

Colored People of the South Not for Greeley.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—The *Commercial* of this morning publishes a communication from Peter H. Clark, a prominent colored Republican leader here. The *Commercial* says in an editorial notice that Mr. Clark is a close observer of the Liberal tendencies and has recently traveled in the South. Mr. Clark, in his communication, says if the Greeley party are building any hopes on the oft-repeated assertion that the colored people of the South will vote for their candidate, they are surely doomed to disappointment. That some colored men will be found on their side is, perhaps, true; some colored men have been found to vote the straight Democratic ticket, but the number is small, and not likely to increase. The fact that the Republican party is the instrument which has freed and enfranchised him, which guards him in the exercise of his rights as a freeman, which promises him great future, and is known and well known, to the dullest black man in the South, and if he can get a chance to approach the ballot box uninterrupted, he will vote for the candidate of that party. He says, in conclusion, to the Republicans of the South, that every man who is not in their camp, will be regarded as an enemy. They will seek to maintain the party organization intact, and will vote solid for the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention.

New Hampshire Republicans Favor the Nomination of Grant and Wilson.

CONCORD, N. H., May 8.—The Republican Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention met in Phœnix Hall this morning. Hon. E. H. Rollins, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, made some brief remarks and then announced the permanent organization of the Convention as follows: President, Mason W. Tappan; Vice Presidents, one delegate from each county; Secretaries, Chester B. Jordan, Thos. C. Rand, Geo. W. Maiston. Committees on Credentials and Resolutions, one delegate for each county.

The following delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention were elected: Frederick Smyth, Thomas M. Edwards, Ossian Ray, Wm. H. Y. Hackett and Jacob H. Johnson. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the administration and favoring the nomination of Grant and Wilson, of Massachusetts, at Philadelphia.

The State Labor Convention.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 8.—The Labor Reformers completed their ticket this morning, with the exception of members of the Constitutional Convention, by nominating Jas. H. Hopkins, of Allegheny, and J. W. Cake, of Northumberland, for Congressmen at Large. The Convention then adjourned.

The Convention was fully attended and the deliberations harmonious. The sentiment was unanimously in favor of the nomination of Grant, though some of the leaders are known to regard Greeley with favor. The speech of President Tappan was decidedly non-committal and was the subject of considerable comment among the delegates.

New York Colored Men's Convention.

TROY, N. Y., May 8.—The colored Republican State Convention met here to-day and unanimously pledged the colored voters of the state to support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The *Westliche Volksblatt*, the German organ of Northwest Missouri came out to-day strong in opposition to Greeley.

The reports of the condition of the sugar crop from various parts of the island of Cuba continue favorable. It is now thought the yield will be much larger than at first expected.

Archibald Calhoun, a well known contractor of New Orleans, was killed by the falling of a tree on the Jackson Railroad on Tuesday.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1872.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the Senate with copies of report and maps of the survey of the Isthmus of Darien for an inter-oceanic ship canal.

Mr. WILSON, from Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment to the House bill authorizing the issue of one thousand rifled breech loaders and ammunition to the authorities of Montana for the defense of settlers against Indians.

Mr. KELLOGG called up the bill providing that the Presidential election in Louisana shall be held on the same day with the State election, on the first Monday of November. He said the object of the bill was to avoid the trouble and expense of two elections in succession.

Mr. MORTON said that an additional advantage of the change would be that the Presidential election would get the benefit of the protection now provided by law for the State election.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that Mr. Morton's statement was an admission that his bill was designed to enable Congress to control by indirection the Presidential election, in violation of the Constitution.

Mr. MORTON denied that he had admitted any such thing, and asked Mr. Trumbull whether he wanted to have the scenes of 1868 in Louisiana renewed, and the Presidential election held under such circumstances that it could be controlled by Ku Klux? If he did, he might fitly oppose this bill; but if he was in favor of an honest election, he ought to support it.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that Mr. Morton had stated that the object of the bill was to place the election under the protection of the act of Congress, and he asked where Congress got the authority to interfere with the Presidential election in the face of an express provision of the Constitution that it is to be held in each State in such a manner as the Legislature thereof may direct. He knew what the protection spoken of by Mr. Morton might mean. It might be the protection offered by the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and the interference of military power. He was in favor of an honest election by free people, and for that reason he was opposed to unconstitutional Congressional supervision.

Mr. MORTON said Mr. Trumbull was in favor of an honest election, but opposed to means by which it could be secured; like the man who was in favor of the Maine liquor law, but opposed to its enforcement. [Laughter.] The Senator knew that the election law to which he objected so strongly merely provided for the presence at the polls of two inspectors, one of each party, to see that the ballots were fairly cast and counted.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Does not the Senator know that beyond that you may do as you did in the City of New York, send escaped convicts from the penitentiary to arrest voters?

Mr. MORTON—I have heard that said before, but I have never heard it proved, and I do not believe it.

Mr. BAYARD suggested that as Mr. Morton had sought to remind the Senate of the scenes of 1868 in Louisiana, it might be well to recall also the scenes of 1871, when the Federal authorities interfered in the quarrels of the party of which Senator Morton was so distinguished an ornament, and settled them by force of arms.

Mr. MORTON—There were some disturbances in Louisiana last fall and during the winter, but I believe that the authors of them have now joined the ranks of Senator Bayard's friends.

Mr. BAYARD—If the Seator means that, my answer is that he must be very ignorant of what my political affiliations are, or very reckless in his charges.

Mr. MORTON—If we are to infer anything from the Senator's remarks, it is that those who have gone into this "Liberal" movement are not behind friends. We have indulged hopes have been held out to those who went to Cincinnati: That Democrats would father their little enterprise and adopt their candidate. They have gone, precisely as he now declaims that. But we shall know better in a few weeks what the Democracy will be.

Mr. BAYARD—The Senator from Indiana will probably be wiser three weeks hence than he is now. By that time he may know what the position of the great Democratic party—for which I make no pretense to speak—is, and what that party opposition will and may be for the benefit of the country. But he cannot know it until accredited representatives of the party have spoken. Perhaps he will have learned, too, by that time to appreciate the motives of a political opponent, whose object in legislating is not that the laws shall be made to benefit by indirection or otherwise the party to which he is attached, but that laws shall be made that shall conserve the liberties of all the people wether they are his political opponents or his political friends.

Mr. BLAIR opposed the bill, and with reference to the New Orleans troubles in 1868, said it was well known that the riot would not have occurred but for the action of the Secretary of War in suppressing a telegram sent by the military commander in New Orleans, notifying the President that a riot was imminent, and there was no force to strike. He believed that that telegram was suppressed with the design of letting the riot occur and making use of it as a pretext for the harsh measures contemplated at the time by the party in power.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over and the unfinished business, the Postoffice appropriation bill, came up, and was passed.

On motion of Mr. BOREMAN, the House general amnesty bill was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the supplemental civil rights bill.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, raised the point that the motion was not in order.

The Vice President decided that it was in order.

Mr. TRUMBULL appealed from the decision of the Chair.

After a long discussion, on motion of Mr. CARPENTER, the appeal was laid on the table.

Mr. MORTON moved to amend so as to provide that before any person shall be entitled to the benefit of the act he shall swear that he is not, and has not been at any time within two years preceding the passage of this act a member of either the "Invisible Empire of America," the "White Brotherhood," or "Constitutional Union Guard," nor any branch of the "Ku-Klux Klan."

Mr. HILL moved to amend the bill so as to grant universal amnesty.

Mr. SHERMAN advocated the adoption of Mr. Sumner's bill for the purpose of giving the House an opportunity of a fair vote on the question of civil rights, and said he believed that if that question was got out of the way a general amnesty bill would pass the Senate by a three-fourths vote. He thought, however, that there was very little chance of an amnesty bill passing the Senate until the House should have an opportunity to vote on the civil rights bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that when he had heard Mr. Boreman, one of the earliest and most zealous advocates of proscription, call up and advocate an amnesty bill this morning, he had limited it as a matter of justice that some at last when all political disabilities were to be removed; but he now saw that he was mistaken, and that this amnesty bill, like its predecessors, was to be tampered with and killed off by indirection.

Mr. SHERMAN said that both the civil rights bill and the amnesty bill were necessary in order to produce peace and harmony throughout the country.

Mr. STEWART expressed the opinion that the policy of exclusion was unwise, and that it had operated as a great obstacle to the success of reconstruction. He therefore favored the passage of the amnesty bill and opposed Mr. Sumner's amendment.

Mr. BOREMAN said there were some things in the civil rights bill that he favored, but he certainly would not vote to substitute it for the amnesty bill.

Mr. MORTON withdrew his amendment.

An agreement was made that general debate on the bill and amendments shall terminate at three o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House took up the supplementary appportionment bill, increasing the aggregate number of 283 Representatives as fixed by the apportionment law of this session, to 292, the additional nine being given to New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida, to be elected by separate districts except for the Forty-third Congress, when they may be elected on the general ticket. The bill passed without division.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, on the tariff and tax bill. Mr. DAWES stated that the reduction in revenue which he estimated would be effected, if the bill should become a law, would be forty millions. He moved to strike out the items of tea and coffee. This gave rise to a lengthy discussion, participated in by Messrs. Kelly, Beck, Wood, Cox, Kerr, Randall, Banks, Morgan, Potter and Farnsworth. At the close of the discussion the duties on tea and coffee were struck out of the bill.

Mr. RITCHIE moved to increase the duty on bituminous coal and shale from fifty cents to one dollar per ton.

Mr. FOSTER, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out the whole paragraph. This also gave rise to a lengthy discussion, at the close of which Mr. Ketchum's amendment was rejected.

Mr. McGREW moved to make the rate seventy-five cents per ton.

Mr. FOSTER'S motion to strike out the paragraph was rejected.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, a new item was inserted as follows: "On culm of coal fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*."

Mr. BUELL moved to amend the item on salt by making the duty twelve instead of eight cents per pound. The salt question gave rise to another long discussion, which had not closed when the committee at half past four rose, and the House took a recess until half past seven, the evening session to be for business from the Committee on Military Affairs.

Railroad Accident—Engineer Killed and Brakeman Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARREN, O., May 8, 1872.

This evening the fourth section of train thirty-five, going west, on the Mahoning division of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, left Lewittsburg about four o'clock, and when two miles west ran into a truck used by section men for hauling rails. The engineer, Lewis Dick, was instantly killed and the brakeman had a leg broken.

THE POLICY OF THE DEMOCRATS.

What Will It Be—Mr. Adams the Candidate—Transfer of the Greeley Men to Adams.

[From the Boston Post.]

It is highly probable that the Democratic Convention will be appointed for some day in latter June, which would be as early as the delegates could conveniently assemble from the different parts of the country, when the true situation will be more distinctly comprehensible from the known relation of the two wings of the republican party. By its action, deliberately taken, the Democracy will every where be bound. That it will be eminently discreet, timely and satisfactory, is the universal belief. Whether it will approve and adopt the nominations made at Cincinnati, or whether it will present distinct candidates of its own, while cordially indorsing the Liberal Republican platform, and reinforcing the spirit which it embodies, it is proper to allow the event itself to declare. There are various views on the situation held by Democrats to-day, which, though none of them authoritative in themselves, will unquestionably enter into the solution of the present political problem. Among such, we believe we indulge in no misstatement when we say that it has probably occurred on the instant to many Democrats, that the policy of now presenting Mr. Adams as the candidate for the Presidency, with a view to rescuing the Liberal movement from practical failure, would be fully vindicated by the circumstances and crowned with success as its result. But the convention will not fail to employ its enlightened judgment on this as on all other suggestions, and while receiving them freely from every quarter, will harmonize and assimilate them in its final decision.

From the new drift which recent circumstances have given to popular sentiment, the Democracy find themselves in an unexpected position. Passivism is a dead and buried delusion. They have surrendered none of their independence, while they are called on to contemplate a novel situation. The opposition of Greeley to Grant forms another element in the existing problem. The Democracy have no hesitation in approving the platform and exalted purposes of the Cincinnati Convention, but the indorsement and adoption of the candidates is a different matter. When the Convention meets, a comparison of opinions will more fully develop and express the prevailing sentiment among them. But in any event it will be for the Democracy to show the country that this independent spirit of the Liberal Republicans is respected and cherished by them as much as before; that it does not slumber in their thoughts and sympathies, and that it has not yet been disappointed of its best hopes. Nothing that has already transpired is to weaken or diminish their obligations to lift up the banner of Reform and carry it forward to victory. What was so solemnly proposed at Cincinnati is precisely what the Democrats have long and faithfully advocated as the means of securing the political redemption of the country. Senator Morton, the acknowledged Administration leader, has more than once charged Senator Trumbull, who is one of the originators of the Cincinnati movement, with having gone over to the Democracy. The latter may indeed have pledges to the country to push boldly forward with these reform measures until they are triumphant by final adoption into the administration of the Government. The Liberal Republicans have now gone too far to retreat. If they were to go back, it would only be into the arms of those they left behind. We sympathy with them that they would with enemies. This revolt has assumed the proportions of revolution. The true position for the Democracy to maintain is the one they at once occupy; and holding that, they may appeal with perfect sincerity, if not with decisive success, for the cordial co-operation of all Liberal Republicans as friends. We believe the overthrow of the dynasty at Washington.

The Democratic Convention will assemble and faithfully consider the situation and its increased responsibilities, precisely as we would have done in any event. It will make its nominations with the determined purpose to renovate the administration of the Government in every department. We believe as able and acceptable men from whom to make a choice of candidates as there were before, and by bold but judicious action the moral force of the movement in question may be wholly saved. The Liberal Republicans surely will not deny that they owe the Democrats many obligations for their generous sympathy and support as they have appreciated and proceeded to its formidable culmination, and they ought not, as they doubtless will not, hesitate to discharge them in full for the unquestionable benefits they attend, but which indeed but changed position with the Democrats, and on their part will now be called on to practice the same magnanimity which they have so liberally attributed to many sincere expressions of gratitude.

The Cincinnati movement has put an entirely new face on our national politics, and of this fact the Democracy are by no means unaware. On the contrary, they would temper their resolution and shape their action so as to harmonize both as much as possible with the general purposes of that movement. Whoever may be their chosen candidates, they will be supported by a united and resolute party. The Administration will find them a nucleus guerilla opposition and welcome such a contest with scorn. It must be a compact, firmly welded body of voters that can hope to make any impression on the Grant party in its present strong position, with its immense stores of munitions and supplies and its determined ranks of stipendiaries. And there is no such opposition as this now arrayed against it as the Democratic party presents. Its first duty, therefore, is to keep firmly together; its next, to occupy advanced ground, from which the warfare may be made aggressive; and its last to win over to itself, by proposing common ends and exchanging common professions, the best part of that noble host of independent and courageous Republicans who have taught the country that revolt is to be preferred before servility. A brief time will serve to develop the sentiments of all sides, and to give shape to the best method of securing the triumph which the country sorely stands in need of. If the dynasty at Washington is permitted to feel that it cannot be unseated by the people between the two organizations will become unendurable. This is the time for rebuking and visiting it with overthrow. Let the old flag fly free as before, to signify that the Democracy is still a strong power in the land. By a firm union all mistakes may be corrected, and this passing cloud may be but the herald of lasting day.

THE HORRORS OF A BURNING SHIP.

Terrible Holocaust of Coolies.

[From the London Telegraph, April 22d.]

A castaway's letter—almost unparalleled in horror—disclosing the gross cruelties of the Macao emigrant trade by one last and most terrible demonstration—happened in the China seas last May, and is recorded in a Parliamentary report just published. A vessel, called the Don Juan, set sail on the 4th of that month from Macao, bound to Peru, with six hundred and fifty-five coolies on board, who had been kidnapped and shipped under the flag and with the authority of the Portuguese government. Once on board, this large multitude was placed literally in prison—penned on the main deck and fastened down by three iron gratings, which closed the hatches, ten coolies at a time only being allowed to come on deck. The ship sailed in fair weather from Macao. On the second day of the voyage, as declared by Herker, an Austrian seaman, the captain selected twenty coolies and put them in irons with much brutality, as an example to the others. On the third day a difficulty arose about the food passed down to the emigrants. The interpreter, angry at the conduct of those who complained with his cane, whereupon the wretched coolies made a rush at their European jailers. The iron hatches were immediately slammed back upon them, and, when the poor creatures beat upon the beams and planks to get air, muskets were fired down into the crowd. It then appears that, in desperation, some five of the coolies forced to a store room forward, hoping, no doubt, to force the crew to throw their prison open. The sailors tried to pump water down upon the seat of conflagration but the fire-pump was choked and the hose out of the port-holes, so that pumping became useless. Then the fire spread beyond all control, and volumes of thick smoke rolled into the main deck, choking the mass of coolies at either end, who had taken no part in the previous proceedings. Red tongues of flame and suffocating clouds filled both the fore and aft holes, while the miserable prisoners beat at the iron gratings, tore at the fastenings of the deck, and even endeavored to get up to the air through the ventilators. But the dead-lights were too small to allow of a man's body passing, and the ventilators were barred, so that that there was no escape. In two hours' time there was "established on the main deck," which means that scores of the Chinese had already been roasted or smothered; yet the crew never took a single step toward saving the lives of the imprisoned wretches. They merely lowered three boats on their own account, and pushed off from the burning vessel, leaving all that mass of human creatures pent in a seething hell of fear and agony. The sea was calm; the hatches might surely have been opened at the last moment; yet the Don Juan's captain and hands shoved off, while the ship blazed, and while the coolies perished inside with frightful cries and screams. The scoundrel master and crew saved their villianous lives; a junk picked them up; and the same evening while this sad agony lasted, twenty Chinese in irons who were upon the forecastle broke away their fetters and swam towards the junk they were pushed off into the sea to drown. Meanwhile, on board the vessel, the survivors of the six hundred and fifty-five below found some means of bursting the fore hatch. Scores were by this time killed by the flames or the smoke; scores had been trampled down in the frenzied rush for life to the upper deck. About a hundred in all at last emerged from the Golgotha of anguish and leaped at once into the sea. A few managed to get hold of spars and floating gear, and hung upon these till some fishing boats picked them up next morning. The majority were already mortally injured when they escaped or were drowned, or crushed by the falling chains and spars of the ship. But at least five hundred were first scorched to death, or choked and trampled dead, before the infernal prison gate was forced by the breaking open of the hatches which the captain and crew had so shamefully left fast.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Mixed Political Status.

Increasing "Liberal" Dissatisfaction

The Democratic Split Widening.

Hendricks and Pendleton Heard From.

The Southern Democracy Defiant.

Judge Davis Likely to Withdraw.

Amnesty Again Under Discussion.

The Indirect Claims Situation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1872.

The Mixed Political Situation.

The full exposures of the bargains by which the originators of the Cincinnati movement were thrown aside and the final result obtained, has caused universal comment here to-day. The reasons for the bitterness of those who first returned became apparent. Those here who were in full sympathy with the movement, and helped to engineer it, are much less reconciled to the result since these exposures than before. The leaders among them, while denouncing Gratz Brown and New York and Pennsylvania tactics, say they are in a position where they must support the ticket as against Grant. They declare, however, that in case the Democrats accept Greeley a large number of those Republicans who were in sympathy with the Cincinnati movement, as it originated, will refuse to support the ticket.

The Proposed Withdrawal of Grant.

This marked dissatisfaction of workers in this movement with the result attained has given much impetus to-day to the idea of making another nomination at Philadelphia than Grant. This idea has been gravely considered within twenty-four hours among politicians who a month ago would simply have scouted it. The Chairmen of the State Central Committees throughout the Western States have given decided opinions in favor of this course, and the matter has already assumed such shape as to make it an element of the true situation which cannot be ignored.

The Democratic Split.

There is a bitter division beginning to manifest itself among the Democrats, upon the policy to be pursued. The Southern branch of the party is asserting itself for Greeley in a way most displeasing to many here, and Northern Democrats are told hourly by men starting for the South that the people have had the blundering lead of the Northern wing of the party too long already. The feeling on the subject is so strong that several Democrats are saying that they will go South while Greeley is to help split the Republican party, they have effectually split their own. To-day dispatches have been received from Hendricks and Pendleton, both taking strong grounds against accepting Greeley.

Proposed Removal of Fenton and Trumbull from Chairmanships.

The Conference of Senators yesterday, regarding which much was telegraphed in various directions, had special reference to the question of removing Trumbull from the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee and Fenton from the Contingent Expenses Committee. Edwards was suggested for Trumbull's place, and Ferry for Fenton, and Zach Chandler is active in this matter. It was finally agreed that the subject should be postponed till after the Philadelphia Convention.

The Amnesty bill was taken up in the Senate to-day, and the House measure, which accepts the usual three classes. A vote is hoped for to-morrow both on this bill and the civil rights bill of Mr. Sumner as an amendment, provided the latter can secure strength enough to attach it. Mr. Sumner claims he has two-thirds for it in the Senate.

Progress on the Tariff.

The result of the House action on the tariff to-day was to strike tea and coffee from the bill and to fix the duty on bituminous coal at seventy-five cents instead of fifty, as proposed by the Ways and Means. The vote on coal will be first to-morrow.

The Indirect Claims Muddle.

Negotiations through Minister Schenck have reached the point where it may be regarded as certain that our indirect claims will receive no withdrawal from the Geneva conference. Our authorities hold that having once formally submitted these claims as part of the case they have not the power to withdraw them even if they desired to do so. They can now no wish to recall this part of the case. Dispatches are still passing looking to a mutual understanding, and it is still possible that the conference may proceed.

Judge Davis Likely to Withdraw.

Judge Davis has returned to Illinois. S. P. Cummings, of Labor Reform notoriety, is authority for the statement that Judge Davis has been considering the propriety of withdrawing his name from the Labor Reform ticket, and has about concluded to do so.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1872.

RUMOR SET AT REST.

Secretary Boutwell to-day in conversation set at rest all the rumors about his resigning as Secretary of the Treasury, by saying that he had no such intention, and further, that he has no aspirations for the Presidency, but will support Grant for re-election.

GREELEY'S UNPOPULARITY IN OHIO.

A letter received here to-day from a prominent Ohio Republican, who participated in the Cincinnati Convention, says that the sentiment throughout the State is very strong against Greeley, and that not one in five of the Liberal Republicans will support him.

INCOME TAX DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the tax on the salaries of Judges of the United States Courts whose commissions date subsequent to the passage of the refunding act can only be refunded from the date of the approval of the act. On those whose commissions date after the approval of the act the tax will be refunded from the date of commission.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW EVASION.

A committee of workingmen from New York had an interview with Secretary Boutwell to-day. The Secretary received them kindly and agreed with the committee that there had clearly been an evasion of the eight hour law, and stated to the chairman of the committee that proper action would be taken in the premises, and orders immediately sent to New York to have the law enforced on the new postoffice and custom house buildings. The committee then waited on the President to thank him for his kindness and courtesy in their interest. The President said he had instructed the Attorney General to prepare an order for the immediate enforcement of the eight hour law on all Government works.

CLAIM DECIDED.

The Court of Claims to-day rendered judgment in the case of Joseph A. Ware against the United States for the claimant. Ware was a Treasury clerk, and his salary was docked eighty-six dollars for absence by reason of sickness, notwithstanding the physician's certificate was produced. Ware contended that the Secretary of the Treasury had no legal right to deduct from salaries, and that the physician's certificate was sufficient, but if produced was conclusive of the duty of the Secretary to pay the salary provided by law. The Court decided for claimant on both grounds.

FINDING CONFIRMED.

The finding of the Naval General Court Martial in the case of Captain Thomas H. Stevens, commanded the Guerriere, by which he was sentenced to be suspended from rank and duty for three years, has been confirmed by the Secretary of the Navy.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamships Idaho and City of Brooklyn, on Tuesday, brought twelve hundred emigrants each. The total arrival of emigrants from January 1st to the 6th instant, was 65,783, against 45,452 in the same time last year.

Nine smelting furnaces, costing in the aggregate three hundred thousand dollars, are now in operation near Salt Lake City.

At Grand Rapids, Michigan, Wednesday morning, Squires's opera house, store and flouring mill were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of over $75,000.

Nearly the entire business part of the town of Ingersoll, Canada, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Two men were burned to death. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars.

The steamer Hammonia, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday.

The third annual convention of the National Photographer's Association assembled in St. Louis yesterday. The attendance is very large from all parts of the Union. The Association is represented as in a flourishing condition.

Allen Hobson, colored, aged eighteen, was arrested yesterday at Memphis, charged with having killed his father and Lucy Walker, colored, by poisoning a well in order to obtain his father's property.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

In Session at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKLYN, May 6, 1872.

The proceedings of Saturday were rendered somewhat animated and exciting by the sudden springing of a motion to appoint a special committee on the Book Concern. The Conference had appointed the usual committee, and it was supposed that for the present everything connected with the investigation would take the usual course, and be referred to that committee. Dr. Hunter, of Illinois, moved the appointment of a committee consisting of one minister and one layman from each Book Committee district to whom should be referred all papers and charges relating to the question of fraud and mismanagement in the Book Concern, and that this committee report at as early a day as possible. A motion was made to lay it on the table, which was carried. Immediately Dr. Lanahan, who had voted for the laying on the table, moved a reconsideration, and then addressed the Conference at considerable length, making the most serious charges against the management of the 'Concern.' After a long discussion the motion to reconsider was lost, and the original paper was laid upon the table. It seems however, to be the general understanding, that as soon as the Book Committee is ready to report the special committee will be raised. The disposition is to give the matters a fair and full investigation, the present movement being looked upon as somewhat premature.

The Conference assembled this morning at the usual hour and was opened with religious exercises by a colored delegate. The good brother seemed to be greatly overwhelmed with the importance of the occasion, and prayed very earnestly for this "righteous" and and heavenly body. The regular order of business was suspended for the purpose of receiving the report of the Book Committee, which was presented and read by the Secretaries. The report consists of two parts—the report of the Book Committee proper, and that of Jas. P. Kilbreth, the "expert" employed to investigate the entire management and method of the Concern. They together make a pamphlet of 80 octavo, 68 pages.

The report produced a marked feeling and manifestation of satisfaction, and will likely about settle this vexed matter. The reading had occupied the entire session and the time had to be extended to get it finished. The minority of the committee have a report, but it cannot materially alter the result reached.

The committees are beginning their work and the business will move along rapidly. The presidency of the Conference since the first day has devolved upon Bishops Simpson and Ames. Bishop James was taken quite ill on Thursday. Bishop Scott has not fully recovered from the attack by which some weeks ago he was prostrated, and Bishop Morris has long since ceased to preside.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 7, 1872.

The Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop Simpson presiding. A motion was made to suspend the regular order, to hear the report of the minority of the Book Committee. Nothing new was developed. The old charges as to the Book Concern are reiterated. The charges in respect to the purchase of paper were also recounted, and letters, said to be from prominent paper dealers, were read, in which it was stated that paper was sold to the Concern at prices less by the commissions allowed Mr. Porter. It is very remarkable, however, that the letters were without signatures, and were not very distinct in their statements of facts. After this was read Dr. Lanahan moved that it be laid on the table, that no action was taken on the report, on motion, was read. At the close of the reading a motion was made to refer to the Book Committee. This was followed by a motion that the Bishops appoint a committee of thirteen. Matchless oil not again on the table. A motion to appoint a committee of nine was then made to appoint a committee of one minister and one layman from each Book Committee district, the appointment to be made by the several delegations from those districts. Speeches were made by B. J. Ives, Judge Goodrich and Rev. Dobbins. The subject was laid upon the table until 7 P. M. The first motion was then discussed by Judge Reynolds. An amendment was offered by Judge Lawrence that the whole matter be referred to a committee of one constituted as follows: That each delegation appoint one person, and that these persons so appointed shall meet together and appoint a committee of fifteen, to whom the whole subject shall be referred.

Pending this motion, Conference adjourned.

B. Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 8.—In the Methodist General Conference to-day the Bishops' Quadrennial Message was read. It directs special attention to the subject of District Conferences, and claims that the Church is not doing sufficient. The church was congratulated on the increased usefulness of theological institutions. A appropriate denominational programme for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence was recommended.

An address of fraternal greeting was read from the British Wesleyan Conference, expressing fervent hope for the speedy peaceable settlement of the threatened misunderstanding between the two countries.

Rev. Dr. Luke H. Wyman and Rev. Morley Pienshon, delegates, delivered eloquent addresses which were frequently applauded, and during which it was stated that in the past four years one million dollars per annum was realized in Great Britain for Methodist church building and extension and one hundred thousand persons admitted to the church. The church is also extending in Italy, Spain and Portugal, and has been purchased in the heart of Rome for a church, schools, etc.

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, fraternal delegate from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, presented credentials and addressed the body.

Fraternal delegates from the Irish Methodist Conference, Canadian church and Methodist church of America were also introduced. Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1872.

TRACY SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the American Tract Society was largely attended, including Father Gavazzi. The annual report shows that the receipts for the year from donations and legacies $116,833, and from sales $410,903; expenditures $537,194; balance in treasury $608. A resolution was adopted for the prosecution of publishers and venders of obscene books and pictures.

THE NEWS BRIEFLY.

At the annual Conference of the New York Association of Universalists a report was read showing a flourishing condition of the Church.

Judge Pierrepont declines to undertake the defense of Stokes in place of Graham.

Henry C. Clie, charged with forging $15,000 worth of Allentown, Pa., school bonds, was admitted to bail on $15,000, but was rearrested and committed on a warrant charging him with having in his possession a quantity of counterfeit money with intent to pass it.

James Smith shot Eliza Brown fatally in a Green street bagnio to-day and was arrested.

Arrived, the steamer Hansen, from Bremen.

The annual meeting of the Associated Press of the State of New York, will be held in this city on Friday 17th inst.

The Good Templars.

The next quarterly convention of Monongahela Valley District Convention of Good Templars will meet in Monongahela City on the 21st and 22d of May, instant. This will be the largest body ever held in the State, outside of the Grand Lodge, and in view of many important matters to be brought before it, should call forth a full delegation from every lodge.

The Templars of Monongahela are making every preparation to give the delegates a cordial reception, and

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1872.

THE Tennessee Democratic State Convention assembles at Nashville to-day. Its chief importance is derived from the fact that it will be the first to indicate the character of Democratic feeling toward the Liberal Republican ticket.

THE Labor Convention at Williamsport, in this State, Wednesday, was the first meeting of any considerable number of delegates since the Cincinnati Convention; and it is to be observed that the Cincinnati ticket was not indorsed, but the nominations of DAVIS and PARKER, the original ticket of the Workingmen, was. Tally one.

IT crops out slightly that the programme of the Democrats will be to nominate ADAMS on the Cincinnati platform. The "Liberals," say they, have gone so far that they cannot retreat, that while the Democrats cannot take GREELEY they can take ADAMS with the GREELEY platform, and the supporters of GREELEY with few exceptions will be easily transferred to ADAMS. This unquestionably is the meaning of the article copied elsewhere from the Boston *Post*.

THE Workingmen's State Convention, at Williamsport, Tuesday, possessed the possibility of some importance to the Democrats if they could only manage it. In this they failed, the attempt to put BUCKALEW on the track for Governor proving unsuccessful. Mr. SCHELL, of Bedford county, was the successful competitor for that honor, more empty this time, if possible, than ever, since the convention saw fit to vote down a square Protective resolution. Mr. ARMSTRONG spoke truly when he said that Workingmen in the western part of the State would repudiate the nominee. If anything may be said to be "played out" it is these attempts to attach Workingmen to the tails of the kites of a few leaders.

THE disappointed "Liberals" who wanted ADAMS are explaining how GREELEY's nomination happened. Logically, arithmetically and on every other natural ground, say they, ADAMS should have been the man; and why he was not they feel bound to explain as far as they can do it. One thing they appear to be agreed on, which is, that it was the work of FENTON, BLAIR and BROWN. It didn't take FENTON more than six hours to fix things with BLAIR, and then he left confident that the thing would work. Nor is the trading over yet. They say that FENTON will trade GREELEY off where he can make most, but what he will next do is "one of those things which no fellah can find out." Narrowed down, Mr. GREELEY is FENTON's candidate, FRANK BLAIR holding a contingent interest.

SPEAKING of a possible change in the British Ministry, a leading opposition journal, favorable to a Democratic indorsement of the Liberal Republican ticket, says that in view of the stand apparently now taken by both Governments concerning the Alabama treaty, it prompts the question whether there would sooner be a peaceful solution of the difficulties under DISRAELI than under GLADSTONE; adding that the former, who is *out*, simply wants to get *in*, and stating that it is noteasy to see how any one opposed to the latter's policy could do any better. This is the position of the respective parties to the pending contest in our own country, to a letter. Substitute the Cincinnati coalition in place of the Tory leader, and the administration in lieu of the English Premier, and it is the American case in a nutshell. And the question for the people to decide is whether the simple desire of the "outs" to get "in" is sufficient cause for throwing the Government into the hands of those, a large portion of whom, could they have had their own way a few years ago, would by this time have hardly left us a government or country at all.

IT is to be hoped that far more effectual progress may be made by the proper authorities in cleansing the streets of our city within the present month, than during the similar period just passed. There is danger that, unless the accumulations of refuse matter which are to be found on so many of our thoroughfares and by-ways are removed before the hot weather, now close at hand, sets in, we shall have a higher death-rate this summer than for a number of seasons past. There are hardly a dozen streets in this city in which, to a great or less extent, the germs of sickness and pestilence do not lie dormant, needing only the operation of the summer sun to liberate them and quicken them into full play, while every day's delay in putting our highways into proper condition increases the danger, and, by consequence, the responsibility of those whose duty it is to see that proper measures are taken for securing and preserving the public health. It is predicted by many distinguished scientists that the cholera, which for two years has been slowly advancing from the East to the west of Europe, will visit this continent during the coming summer; and not long ago a convention of the leading representatives of sanitary science met in New York, for the purpose of considering the danger and devising means to ward it off. We are not alarmists, in any sense; but inasmuch as the streets of our city are pretty nearly as dirty as they were a month ago, with little apparent probability of their being put into better condition before the advent of the season, it is time the proper power to call attention to the necessity which exists for prompt and thorough action.

IT is quite clear that Mr. GREELEY has not the slightest expectation of being elected President of the United States. He cannot, of course, hope to succeed in the coming canvass without the practical aid and comfort of the Democratic party, which—if he has the least vestige of concern for his intellectual and moral consistency left—he will peremptorily decline to receive. Some years ago the veteran journalist, being taken to task for his unrelenting opposition to that party, vindicated himself in the following outspoken and conclusive manner:

"Point wherever you please to an election district which you will pronounce morally rotten—given up in great part to debauchery and vice—and that district will be found at nearly or quite every election giving a large majority for that which styles itself the Democratic party. * * * Take all the haunts of debauchery in the land, and you will find nine-tenths of their master-spirits active participants of that same Democracy. * * * May it be written on my grave that I never was a follower, and lived and died in nothing its debtor."

These explicit and determinate words leave not a shadow of doubt as to the course which Mr. GREELEY will consider it his duty to pursue, should the ensuing Democratic National Convention ratify the Cincinnati nominations; for it would be every way unjust to the life-long opponent of that party to imagine for a moment that at his mature age he has apostatized from the fundamental principles which he has held so long and vindicated so triumphantly. Since, therefore, he is bound in honor to retire from the canvass should the Democracy indorse his nomination, and since also it is palpably apparent that he cannot be elected without the votes of that party, it is a foregone conclusion that the profession of journalism is in no danger of losing the services of its most distinguished member.

A STORY is going the rounds of the press of a dog which, during the war, used to bark with apparent delight whenever he heard "Dixie" played, and now, though old, when he chances to hear the air, responds in accents of mingled pity and sorrow after the manner peculiar to his race. The same thing may be observed in many human quarters in that section of the country. JEFFERSON DAVIS, for instance, whom the unparalleled magnanimity of our government allowed to escape a traitor's doom, is at present engaged in whining much after the same manner. He has lately written a letter calling upon the Southern people not to "disgrace, dishonor, and brand themselves as criminals by accepting amnesty," tracing the repeated failures of the Democratic party to their refusal to explicitly indorse the treasonable principles which led to the war, and declaring that for himself he will never abandon the Southern theory of State government or the supremacy of the white man—which is simply another mode of saying that the people of those States should hold themselves in readiness for another attempt at secession whenever a favorable opportunity occurs. This may perhaps be one of the chief reasons why the nomination of Mr. GREELEY appears to be so acceptable to a considerable portion of the Bourbons of the late rebel States; for, as they unquestionably remember, Mr. GREELEY, even while the struggle for the maintenance of the supremacy of the Union was being most earnestly waged, declared himself concerning the right of secession in the following unequivocal manner:

"But I *still insist* that, if it had been proved that the people of the slave States—or even of the cotton States alone—had really desired to dissolve the Union, and had peacefully, deliberately and authoritatively expressed that wish, we *should* have assented to it. At all events, *I* should."

This declaration was made in the New York *Tribune* of September 26, 1862; and has doubtless been frequently read to admiring Southern listeners since the news of Mr. GREELEY's nomination was received in that quarter. Whether, however, this is the basis of his expectations concerning the support of the colored element of those States, we do not know. On the whole, it is hardly likely that JEFF. DAVIS's present inculcations with regard to the Lost Cause, and Mr. GREELEY's past utterances respecting the same matter, will tend to make the Black Unionists of the South, or the white ones either, specially enthusiastic in behalf of the Cincinnati ticket.

THE CRY OF THE LABORERS.

For many years no more interesting movement has anywhere taken place than that of the English agricultural laborers. The long, one may say the secular stagnation and sort of brutal content which have existed among the class, have been remarkable phenomena, in part the results of national character, and in part the effects of circumstances. It is not only foreign observers like MONTESQUIEU and TAINE, but educated Englishmen also, who have been struck with the more than average predominance of the merely animal element in poor HODGE, the English peasant or agricultural laborer. He is undoubtedly so constituted by nature as to be able to live like a pig in greater contentment than his fellows of any other nationality. His nature is of a dull, heavy, unquestioning, unwondering kind, not easily found elsewhere; predisposed to accept his situation as the very status for which he was designed, and if aroused to doubt the adaptation, readily led to regard the doubt as a part of his passive destiny, which no effort of his can change. Then his passivity or inertia was for many generations mightily favored by circumstances. The whole class living in cottages, of which cabins would have been a more descriptive name, within the limits of the great estates cultivated by their hard hands, their entire lives were spent under the eyes of the proprietor and employers whose wealth was derived from their toils and whose interest it was to keep them humble, submissive and absolutely dependent. Though not nominally "adscripts of the soil," they were really as tightly bound to the glebe which they cultivated as if they had been serfs or slaves. All beyond the nearest village or next farm was to them an unknown world. They were not only destitute of any valuable school instruction, but destitute of the degree of education which the illiterate sometimes, and which English town laborers of the lowest class always, receive from the association of people of different occupations. Farm laborers associated only with farm laborers, there being no interchange of ideas among them except on subjects with which all were equally familiar by experience. Even if they had possessed the means of wandering, to wander was to fall from the favor of the superior beings upon whom their livelihood depended. To seek or encourage intimacy with artisans of the towns when circumstances rarely permitted such mingling of classes, was to incur suspicion and rebuke, if not worse, from the same superiors who dreaded the introduction of radical notions into the peaceful seclusion of rural life. In maintaining their dominion over the peasantry the landlords and proprietors have usually found powerful coadjutors in the clergymen of the Established Church. It may be admitted that the influence of these ministers of religion, when actively exerted, has been upon the whole good as tending to civilize as far as it went their ignorant parishioners. It cannot, however, be denied that one of their chief duties has been to inculcate upon their parishioners of all ranks, and especially upon the poorest, contentment with their lot. The rural clergy have, until very recently, had to encounter little of the antagonism so familiar to their brethren of the towns and manufacturing districts, where dissent and all forms of radicalism, religious and political, many years ago became rampant. The agricultural laborers, under the combined influence of hereditary fears and prejudices, grinding poverty, and authoritative religious teaching, were, if not contented, at least quiet and patient in their misery and degradation.

Several causes seem to have united or co-operated in causing the extensive movement of which we hear in the agricultural districts. In the first place emigration into the manufacturing towns, but especially to the United States and the colonies, has so thinned the class of unskilled laborers as to remove from those left the competition which would have destroyed all chances of their obtaining an increase of wages. The Irish emigration to this country has, it appears, had much to do in securing this opportunity to the English peasantry. Formerly the English agricultural districts were annually overrun with crowds of Irish in search of any sort of work and any measure of compensation by which they might save themselves from starvation. This tide has at length ceased to flow in consequence of the depletion of Ireland by American emigration, and English employers are rendered dependent on English hands. The opportunity which has occurred is thus in part accounted for, and the disposition to take advantage of the occasion, an awakening of the bucolic mind, almost as surprising to the landlords as the speaking of his ass was to BALAAM, is also referred to purely natural causes, however inadequate they may seem to produce so marvelous a revival.

One of these causes is found, they say, in the well remembered destruction some years ago of the laborers' cottages. While these huts stood and the laborers lived on the farms where they were employed, they were subject to the constant supervision of their superiors, and had no opportunity of grumbling or comparing grievances without risk of detection and punishment. By the change, being compelled to find homes at the distance of many miles from where they work, laborers of different farms are necessarily brought together, and into sympathy with one another's hardships. They are also placed in contact with other classes of toilers, and are thus educated into a knowledge and feeling of their own rights and of the best means of securing them. Another cause of the revival is said to be the progress of religious dissent among a portion of the population formerly quite under the influence of the regular clergy. One thing certain is, that all the prominent leaders of the movement are lay preachers, who are besides common laborers. But the benevolent people of England, of all ranks, are interested in the efforts of the poor laborers to better their condition, and if they succeed, the result will be largely due to the sympathy and aid of the more wealthy classes.

INSTRUCTION NEEDED.

Californians are wont, perhaps with less modesty than truth, to claim for the population of their State a degree of intelligence which entitles them to stand on the same level with the people of Massachusetts. Comparisons are still odious as of old, and, no doubt, the Californian claim would be more generally and cheerfully conceded, if made absolutely or without the direct suggestion of a relation which exalts two at the expense of a multitude. Skeptics, as regards progress in the Golden State, if really intelligent and progressive themselves, and wherever they may live, must find difficulty in resisting the legitimate inference from the single fact, that last year the California Legislature, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted judicious and effective measures for the preservation and propagation of forest trees. A bill for the same object, lately introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington, was defeated by a vote of eighty-eight to eighty-one. Though the bill was of course chiefly designed and adapted for the benefit of the Western States, almost the entire body of Western members cast their votes against the measure, on the ground that it would interfere with the settlement of those thinly inhabited regions. If this objection was justly urged against the bill, it was valid because the bill was not wisely framed and not in virtue of the proper tendency of a good forest law. But even though such a law should slightly retard settlement, it is poor policy which encourages the clearing of land and the accumulation of population at the cost of evils in the near future so terrible and so difficult of remedy as those which are the certain consequences of the wholesale slaughter of trees. To dry up the springs and to arrest the annual supplies of rain—effects proved by multitudinous examples to follow the reckless general destruction of forests—are not provisions likely to promote the permanent population of the Western States, whether by influx from without or by constant increase within. The Western members evidently stand in need of instruction on one subject at least of vital interest to their constituents.

THE APPLE OF DISCORD.

The Cincinnati nominations are giving the Democrats a great deal of trouble. The chief interest surrounding the action of the Convention lies in this direction. Nor is it likely to grow less. It will increase rather as the time for the assembling of the Democratic Convention draws near. Opinion for and against GREELEY and BROWN, and on putting forward a distinct ticket, appears to be about equally divided. Democrats who have already taken their position for the Cincinnati ticket are most earnest in defending it and zealous in their efforts to procure an indorsement by the Convention when it assembles. It appearances favor them now, it should be recollected that it is the result of the impetus which the novelty of the thing gives to their cause. Novelties most frequently have a brief duration, and give place to the sober second thought which sooner or later comes to men. But decide whichever way they will, the troubles of the Democracy will not be over—if anything, they will be increased. Those leaders and the newspapers that have gone with them into the GREELEY ranks will not be so readily brought back by the nomination of an out-and-out candidate. They are committed—the mischief is already done. Should no Democratic nominations be made, the party will be without candidates. Not only this, Democrats and Democratic papers have already avowed their intention never under any circumstances to support GREELEY—not a few would support GRANT first, for as between two Republicans they would be at liberty to make their selection. In the business world, it cannot be doubted that GRANT would become the favorite without regard to party. Thus the interest of the situation relates chiefly to the Democratic party and will so continue as the inevitable consequence of the Cincinnati Convention.

THAT Secretary FISH's unfortunate management of the Washington treaty is inflicting unspeakable damage on our moral influence abroad, is every day becoming more and more apparent. A prominent American citizen who has resided in Europe for some years, writes that we never had so few friends in that quarter of the world as now, and that in no case has public opinion been so completely and unequivocally against us. While he believes that Senator SUMNER did not underrate the unfriendliness of England or the amount of injury which her course inflicted on us, and makes no question of her just responsibility therefor, he holds that the question of compensation for that injury should in honor have been settled openly, and with due determination to insist on the form we proposed; whereas, instead of doing this, our government resorted to amicable professions, and thus, having induced the English government to make an apology for its neglect and to submit to the judgment of an impartial tribunal, presents itself before that tribunal with claims which violate all conditions of accommodation or arrangement, manifest an utterly uncompromising resolution on our part, and finally end, if not in upsetting the whole treaty, in at least destroying all prestige for liberality and civilized motive which may have accrued to us from our inauguration of a serious effort to settle international difficulties by logical and civilized means. He says the net result of the treaty, and our pleadings made under it, has thus far been to give us rank among civilized people as a nation of sharpers; and that the era of peace, which we vaunted ourselves to have introduced by the inauguration of the principle of arbitration for international difficulties, is put further away than ever. The writer is evidently a person of intelligence and consideration, whose views are entitled to respect. It is greatly to be regretted that our blundering management of a good cause should thus have been turned to the credit of our adversary and our own disadvantage, and it is to be hoped that some way, consistent with the honor and dignity of the country, may speedily be found out of the labyrinth of mortification in which Mr. FISH's extraordinary management of the case has plunged us.

PERSONAL.

Some weeks ago we re-produced a paragraph from a Rhode Island paper describing the release of one James O'Neil, who had been confined in the State penitentiary for eight years for a crime which it was lately proved he never committed. We now observe that the General Assembly of Rhode Island, in consideration of the labor performed by said O'Neil during those eight years, has voted two hundred dollars to him, as compensation. How generous!

There died recently in Austin county, Texas, a native of Pennsylvania, named James Jones, who was among the earliest settlers in the "Lone Star Republic," having gone there in 1822. He was seventy-three years of age.

Not long since we chronicled the marriage of a Miss Eyre, a white lady of Philadelphia, to Col. Lewis Downing, Chief of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, for whom she had conceived a romantic passion. Her married life was brief, for she died a few days ago.

Poor Carlotta, whose story is as sad as that of Ophelia herself, is reported to be rapidly getting worse. Her mental and physical condition are alike hopeless, and it is expected that her sad and troubled life will speedily end.

Served him right. The Elector of Hesse-Cassel, who is noted for his violent temper, was recently sued for damages by a Bohemian farmer, whom he had struck with his cane in a fit of anger, and the court sentenced his royal highness to pay the maltreated farmer the sum of one thousand florins.

James Martineau, one of the ablest of English thinkers, has been engaged by Edward Everett Hale, to write a series of articles on the highest themes of theology and religion for *Old and New*. The general title of the series will be "The Transient and Permanent in Religion." Those who know the depth and height and quality of Mr. Martineau's thought, and the precision and brilliancy of his style, will congratulate themselves upon the feast that is in store.

Miss Nellie Grant the other day witnessed the beautiful spectacle of the *Grande Eaux* in the gardens of the palace at Versailles. Until the mid-summer these magnificent fountains are not played, save upon "State occasions," or for the special gratification of distinguished visitors. The fact that President Thiers ordered the display is a noteworthy compliment to Miss Grant, and through her to the whole American people.

Dr. Dollinger lately celebrated the semi-centennial anniversary of his consecration as a priest. The King of Bavaria sent him the Order of Ludwig, and a letter by his own hand praising Dollinger's life-long conscientiousness in the faithful fulfillment of his duties.

A New York letter-writer says that Josie Mansfield, the woman in the Fisk tragedy, has all sorts of proposals made to her, and receives a dozen letters a day on an average from strangers. Last week brought her a proposition from a man in England to stand on a lecturing tour through Europe, he to furnish the means. By the same mail came a letter from St. Louis, from a man who describes himself as a wealthy and influential citizen, and offering her a beautiful villa near that city, at a moderate rent, urging the salubrious climate and lovely surroundings, and saying that it will form a convenient resting-place during the summer to recuperate her energies. And thus the scarlet Goneril queens it proudly, while lily-hearted Cordelia wastes and suffers. It is a strange world.

Last Sunday, as Henry Ward Beecher was giving out the last hymn in the morning service at Plymouth Church, a woman about forty years of age began haranguing the immense gathering: "Oh, you old free lovers," said she, "here you are in your fine silks and satins. You came here to worship the god of free love, and you care nothing for the Savior of mankind. That will do, Mr. Beecher. [The great pastor had resumed his seat.] You can't shut me up—you're a free lover and so am I. Free love is the ——." After further ejaculations she was removed by one of the ushers.

A claim of Andrew Johnson, for refunding income tax paid by him while President, has been filed in the Treasury Department. It amounts to $4,649.

The following epitaph is to be put on Mazzini's tomb: "Tribute of homage to Guiseppe Mazzini. His body to Genoa, his name to the centuries, his soul to humanity." Garibaldi is honorary President of the monument committee.

In the end, people generally find their level, Captain Maffit, of the Confederate navy, who was in command of the Florida at the time of her escape from Mobile harbor, is now engaged in raising peanuts in North Carolina.

General Sherman and Lieutenant Grant lately lunched with the Sultan of Turkey, the first time in the history of that country that private individuals have been entertained in this distinguished manner.

Judge Mercur's Letter of Acceptance.

The Hon. Ulysses Mercur has written the following letter accepting the Republican nomination for the Supreme Bench of this State:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1872.

Colonel H. J. Reeder, President of Republican State Convention:

SIR:—Your letter informing me that I have been unanimously nominated for Judge of the Supreme Bench by the Republican State Convention, held in Harrisburg on the 10th inst., is just received.

I duly appreciate the honorable and responsible position of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The multifarious rights of more than three and a half millions of people may be subjected to his judicial action.

I accept the nomination. If the people ratify the action of the Convention I trust that no act of mine shall ever lessen the traditional confidence and esteem in which the judiciary of our State have ever been held by the bar and by the people.

With sentiments of the highest consideration for yourself and the Convention which you represent, I remain, yours truly,

ULYSSES MERCUR.

A WOMAN'S National Convention, called for the purpose of framing a platform and nominating a ticket in the interest of "the reform of political and social abuses, the emancipation of labor and the enfranchisement of woman," assembles in New York city to-day. It is not certain what the Convention will do, but it may be set down for veritable gospel that it will not indorse Mr. Greeley's nomination. Not only is the *Tribune* philosopher bitterly opposed to the woman suffrage movement, but the Convention which nominated him—although, under the call of the Liberal Republican Committee, inviting everybody who was favorable to certain reforms to meet in mass convention, no credentials as a delegate could be given or demanded—also refused point blank to admit Messrs. Gordon and Anthony to seats in that body, or to listen to a single word in explanation or vindication of their claim. It is likely the veteran journalist will be hauled over the coals in a manner more lively than agreeable.

STEAMERS left Buffalo on Saturday for all the upper lake ports, the first which have been able to pass the barrier of ice which usually becomes heaped at the lower end of Lake Erie from the action of the wind and current. Large quantities of grain and other freights are waiting for lake transportation at the ports of Lakes Michigan, Huron and Superior, and there is prospect of plentiful employment for all the shipping.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A propos of the considerable trade which is springing up in the exportation of American oysters to Europe, why should not other articles of food be included in the business? Meats, vegetables, and especially fish, have of late so run up in price in that quarter, that a moderate and well conducted commerce in such articles could hardly fail to be profitable.

It is predicted that Lake Erie, now the pathway of a mighty commerce, will in time dry up and become the home of a teeming population. Careful surveys have shown that while Lake Michigan has an average depth of 1,800 feet, Lake Superior of 900 feet and Lake Ontario of 500 feet, Lake Erie has an average depth of only 120 feet, which is said to be constantly decreasing. The bottom of the lake is quite level, and composed of soft clay. This clay is constantly accumulating, from sediment carried down by tributary streams. The south shore is composed of easily disintegrating blue, gray and olive shoals and gray sandstone. The western and northern coast are made up of limestone of the Helderbeg group, which quickly yields to the action of the waves. Consequently both shores constantly are contributing to fill up the bed of the lake. The work is not rapid, but it is said to be as certain as fate.

With pardonable exultation the Texas press calls attention to the fact that there is not an almshouse in the State, and that there is no need of any man, woman, or child suffering from poverty within its bounds. This is a gratifying picture, and if it could boast of a similar freedom from violence and lawlessness it would be a still more pleasant showing.

A working model of a ship propelled by electricity is on exhibition among capitalists and experts in Liverpool. Its trial was recently witnessed by one of the officers of the steamship Adriatic, and its performance judged to be satisfactory. The inventors propose to apply the plan to vessels of the largest class.

Michigan papers think that notwithstanding the general feeling of discouragement in regard to winter wheat in that State, the last two weeks have produced such a changed appearance in it as to promise a bountiful crop.

For the first time for hundreds of years the two opposite Mohamhedan sects of Sunnis and Shiahs knelt together in harmonious prayer at Meerut, on the recent occasion of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

A new and highly practical use for unpaid bills has been found. A Floridian, who had accumulated quite a package of them in his vest pocket, owes the preservation of his life to that circumstance, as the knife of an assassin entered them instead of him. A package of paid bills would probably do as well, but that would be more expensive.

The wife of a Vermont man recently left a hot pie in his favorite chair. That's all; except that the husband was crusty for some time after.

It is a somewhat singular fact that of the one hundred and thirty-six members of the English Chaucer Society, fifty-six are Americans; and that while only one library in Scotland and Ireland and but ten in England are subscribers, no less than twenty American libraries and institutions are on the subscription list.

A swindler named Richter has been sentenced in Berlin to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for selling fraudulent medical diplomas purporting to have been issued by the University of New York. He acknowledged having sold, since 1869, no fewer than twenty-one hundred of these diplomas, at twenty-five dollars apiece. According to the testimony of one of his accomplices, they were written and printed by one Japsh, who keeps a small private printing office in New York.

The latest theory concerning California earthquakes is that they are caused by the mineral belts which form the Sierra Nevada slopes. It is held that the iron contained in them collects, during the dry season, a vast amount of electricity, which finally bursts forth with overwhelming force. In order to prevent all earthquakes hereafter, the author of the theory proposes to sink iron rods down to the mineral belts, and so tap the reservoirs of electricity.

Four first class iron freight propellers for lake service are nearly completed at Buffalo, each costing from $165,000 to $170,000. Another has been begun.

The unusual severity of the past winter is partly attributed to the peculiarity of the winds that led to the loss of our whaling fleet. The prevailing summer wind in Alaska is from the north, and it works the ice off the land and disperses it. But last summer the off-shore winds were not so strong as usual, and the ice returned in a heavy pack before it had been melted, so that ships could neither get through it nor hold against it at anchor.

The London *Spectator* is strongly in favor of a woman's university in England. It thinks that on many of the most delicate questions of modern civilization we need the fine judgment of educated women. Right.

A member of the London Royal College of Surgeons offers to show, from cases under his care, that vaccination will not only prevent, but will cure small-pox. He says: "If you vaccinate during the febrile stage the fever is slightly increased, but the eruption does not make its appearance; and if you vaccinate during the eruptive stage the eruption is immediately arrested. If the eruption has gone the length of having white tops there is danger of infection; if not, it dies away as pimples.

Some inventive soul is trying to arrange for a ministerial exchange between England and America. It is to be hoped the proposition may not be carried out until the question of consequential damages is settled. Fancy Bancroft Davis estimating the cash equivalent of the ecclesiastical injury that might possibly be inflicted by British preachers on American congregations.

Unhappy Mexico! What effect the chronic state of revolution in which that Republic exists has had upon its prosperity, may be judged from the fact that the entire revenue of the country is $18,219,708, upon commerce which averages but $51,000,000 annually, and which is constantly declining. In 1864 she exported to Great Britain nearly $25,000,000 in value, while in 1870 it had fallen to $6,000,000. The total foreign trade of $32,000,000 is now forced to yield a revenue of nearly $13,0 0,000. Of her entire indebtedness of $395,000,000, she pays interest upon but $35,000,000. This causes her to be excluded from all the stock markets of the world.

Seventy years since several cases of small-pox occurred in a New York village, a house near its outskirts being used as a pest house. A little while ago, it having been occupied during nearly the entire interval as a dwelling, with no case of small-pox or other unusual sickness, the building was repaired. One of the workmen employed in the alterations was taken down with a disease which proved to be malignant small-pox, to which he had been not otherwise exposed than by working on this old pest house. Inference: If small-pox virus can be retained for seventy years in the walls, floors, ceiling or furniture of a dwelling house, greater care and more stringent measures will be necessary to insure protection from this loathsome disease.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.

I HAVE "ON HAND" A STRICTLY PURE ARTICLE OF

CHAMPAGNE WINE,

Of my own importation, and which I think superior to any in the market, which is offered

AT A VERY LOW FIGURE.

Those wishing a STRICTLY PURE ARTICLE, can procure it by the Bottle or Case, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 MARKET STREET, corner of the Diamond.

WHALE OIL SOAP,

CARBOLIC SOAP.

POWDERED WHITE HELLEBORO,

For Killing Bugs on Rose Bushes.

Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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False Theories Overthrown.

We live under a new medical dispensation, very different from that under which so many of our forefathers died. The sick are no longer bled till they faint; nor gorged with mercury, nor prostrated with violent cathartics, nor blistered on their shaven heads. Ever since the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters twenty years ago, renovation and restoration, not depletion and prostration, have been the watchwords of the judicious portion of the profession. The remarkable success of this famous vegetable preventive, invigorant and corrective has worked a complete revolution in the general treatment of disease. At first the dogmatic members of the faculty would not believe it. "What!" they exclaimed, cure liver complaint without mercury, chronic rheumatism without colchicum, fever and ague without quinine! Impossible!" But the most obstinate incredulity must yield in the end to practical demonstration. From that time to the present dyspepsia, biliousness, intermittent fevers, muscular diseases, nervous complaints and constipation have vanished under the operation of the great specific, in at least ninety per cent. of the cases in which it has been used as a remedy for those ailments, while as a preventive of all maladies generated by change of climate, sudden revulsions of temperature, epidemic poison in the atmosphere, and unwholesome water, its beneficial effects have been so obvious and uniform as to secure the most perfect confidence in its properties as an antidote, safeguard and cure.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

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INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
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JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
BONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
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SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
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NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

McELROY & DICKSON,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

54

WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of Dealers who visit the city this week to their

COMPLETE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS.

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED DAILY.

SPRING AND SUMMER

SUITS.

In addition to our already large and carefully selected stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CONTUMES, we shall open on SATURDAY, May 4th, a new lot of those popular Grey and White Seersucker Suits, made with Cape and Polonaise or Cape, Spencer Jacket and Overskirt. Also, Mourning and Half Mourning Suits of new styles. White Lawn Suits, all the choice styles, plain and embroidered. Dolly Varden Polonaises, beautiful patterns. We have now open a large stock of Children's and Misses' Suits and Dresses, from two years up, in Braided and Embroidered Pique and Braided Linen.

F. H. EATON,

17 Fifth Avenue.

LEGAL.

ESTATE OF E. G. HAMMETT, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of E. G. HAMMETT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Mrs. Nannie H. Hammett, residing in said city, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

NANNIE H. HAMMETT,
Administratrix.

April 8, 1872. 7th

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—At Pittsburgh, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN McGAFFICK, of the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

7th

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons indebted to or having any claims against the Estate of Mr. EDWARD STEIN are hereby notified to present the same for settlement without delay to

JOHN R. SULZER, Administrator,
49 Green street, Allegheny.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Mrs. CATHERINE M. NETZAR, deceased, late of Allegheny, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same without delay to

Mrs. FREDERICKA RENTER, Administratrix,
No. 8 Federal street, Allegheny.

7th

WILLOW BASKETS—THE FINEST assortment of Market and Lunch Baskets in the city; also Hampers, Clothes and Traveling Baskets received and for sale by JNO. A. REN-HAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS.

TO THE

DRY GOODS TRADE!

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Silks,
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Embracing Goods specially adapted to the wants of Country Merchants. The demands of our large Retail Trade necessitates the keeping in Stock at all seasons a greater variety of Goods than can be found in any exclusively Jobbing House. Possessing the same sources of information peculiar to the largest Eastern Houses, and buying at first hands, we are prepared to offer full lines of Goods at the

Very Lowest Eastern Cash Prices,

And having anticipated the recent advances in prices, we can and will sell many Goods at much less than Eastern prices. We will show our Goods to any who desire to be posted in prices.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

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A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF GOODS WILL BE KEPT ON HAND THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

CARPETS.

MAY, 1872.

NEW CARPETS

SECOND ARRIVAL.

Finest Styles of the Season.

All grades of INGRAIN and other CHEAP CARPETS at Very Low Prices.

Tapestry and Body Brussels

In the Finest Styles to be found in any Market.

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21 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Importations.

We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of

AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON, VELVET, SOLID BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, And COMMON

CARPETS.

We Import directly from the leading Factories of Europe, and have secured many New styles and Patterns this year, entirely private to our house.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

23 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.

I HAVE NOW IN STORE

ALL NEW STYLES OF

WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

OIL CLOTHS,

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Henry McCallum,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

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Just Received,

NEW STOCK

HATS AND CAPS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,

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The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

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AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

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LOCAL SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

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JAY COOKE, M'CULLOUGH & CO., LONDON.

Letters of Credit for Travelers Issued, available throughout Europe. Passports obtained.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 8, 1872.

Gold, the barometer, still gives indications of the coming of some violent change in the financial atmosphere by its continued rising, and now the wiseacres nod their heads significantly and predict the ever approaching, but now, according to their theory, imminent crisis. Notwithstanding the price of the precious metal, however, stocks to-day in New York continued quite active, and many of them show considerable advance upon yesterday's quotations. Western Union seems to have in a measure recovered from its "black eye," and ruled up a dollar or two stronger at the last call.

We heard of some inquiries for Allegheny Valley Railroad "sevens" during the afternoon, but they have been withdrawn as a subscription bond, and no tangible offerings were made by sellers in answer to the inquiries of the purchasers.

Large amounts of money are seeking investment in mortgages or some similar security, which guardians or trustee feel justified in taking for trust funds, with the supply manifestly largely inadequate to the demand.

The banks are in a state of masterly inactivity and the movement in commercial paper is very small. Some few inquiries are upon the street, but usually for large sums, and the buyers are, as they have been chronically for some time past, still in the minority.

The large amounts of money invested in iron serve to make the market comparatively bare for this season, as well as very considerable sums which have been taken out of Pittsburgh for the purpose of buying and tanking oil to hold for the fall and winter trade.

The magnitude of this latter class of operations is vastly greater than those not thoroughly informed have any conception of. We are credibly informed that more than a few of our banks are directly or indirectly interested in speculations of this character: through their customers or correspondents, of course.

—Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118¾	118¾	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¾	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾	115¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
New 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾
Gold	114¼	114	114
Currency 6s	116¼	116¾	116¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114
United States 6s of 1881	118¾
United States 5-20s of 1869	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	110¼
United States, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency 6s	116¼

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 8, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:45 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	114	114
Cantou	76	76	76	77		
West'n Union Tel	76	76	76	77		
Quicksilver	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾		
Pacific Mail	72¾	73	73¾	74	74¾	74¾
New York Central		85	85	85¼		
Wells-Fargo Ex		85				
Am. Express		49		49		
United States Ex		73				
New Jersey Central		97¼		97¼		97¼
N. Y. Central scrip	92¾	91¾	92¾	92¾	91¾	91¾
Erie	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	66¾
Michigan Central	115	115				
Michigan Southern	96	96¼	96¼	96	94¾	94¾
Illinois Central			96¾	96¾		
Cleveland & Pitts	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Chicago & North'w	76	76	76	76	76	75¾
Do. preferred	85¾	86¼	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Rock Island	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
St. Paul	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Do. preferred	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Wabash		76¾		76¾		76¾
Do. preferred	96	96		96	96	96
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97	97¾	97¾	97¾
Ohio and Miss'pi	47¾	47¾	47	47¾	46¾	46¾
Chicago and Alton		117		117	116¾	116¾
Do. preferred						
Boston, H'ford & E						
Hartford		126				
New Jersey Central		109¾				
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	39	38¾	38¾
	12:30 P.M.				2:30 P.M.	
Tennessee State bonds			67¾		68¼	
Do. new			67¾		68¼	
South Carolina, July			56¾		56¾	
South Carolina, April					56¾	
Missouri sixes			95¾		96¼	

—The following is a copy of the resolutions adopted on the subject of coinage by the New York Chamber of Commerce:

Resolved, That in view of the bill now pending in Congress for revising the laws relative to the coinage of the United States, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York respectfully requests that all charges beyond the actual cost of refining and coining, and a small percentage to cover, provide a fund for withdrawing from circulation and recoining the gold and silver coins of the United States, whenever found by use below the standard weight and limit of tolerance" prescribed or to be prescribed by law.

Resolved, That the Chamber perceives, with great satisfaction, that the pending bill provides that the gold dollar shall be "the unit of value," and that the silver dollar hereafter be a legal tender only for amounts not exceeding $5, thereby putting the gold and silver coins of the United States on a footing of perfect equality as standard for legal money, and establishing gold as the single gold unit of value, and thereby proposes to reduce the weight of the silver dollar (now 412½ grains, at which it has virtually ceased to circulate) to 384 grains, being double the present weight of the half dollar and the other subdivisions of the half dollar and the present weight of the quarter dollar, by an addition to the present weight of 384 grains, being in grains and four-fifths of a grain, the weight of the money value less than half a cent, the weight of the money value less than half a cent, the weight of the money value less than half a cent, the weight of the proposed weight of 384 grains, being in grains and four-fifths of a grain

THE VERY LATEST.

THE DEMOCRACY.

National Convention Called at Baltimore, July 9th.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Democratic National Executive Committee met this afternoon at the residence of August Belmont. Eight States were unrepresented, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oregon, and Wisconsin. The places most prominently mentioned for holding the convention were Baltimore, St. Louis, Louisville and Indianapolis. After a secret session of some hours, Baltimore was finally decided upon as the place for holding the Convention. The following is the call for the National Democratic Convention:

"The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day at New York, voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States on the 9th day of July, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., in the city of Baltimore. The basis of representation as fixed by the last Democratic Convention is double the number of Senators and Representatives Congress in each State under the apportionment of the census of 1870. Each State will send delegates accordingly, and we invite the cordial co-operation all conservative citizens who desire the restoration of constitutional government and the perpetuation of Republican institutions."

Signed by John Forsyth, John M. Harrell, William M. Converse, James Porter, Charles E. Dyke, A. H. Colquitt, Wilbur F. Storey, William E. Niblack, Isaac E. Eaton, Thomas C. McCreary, Albert Voorhees, Sylvanus R. Lyman, John Fowler, William A. Richardson, Andrew W. Nash, Charles E. Hooper, Charles A. Mantz, G. T. Miller, J. W. McCorkle, Harry Bingham, John McGregor, John G. Thompson, James P. Barr, Gideon Bradford, Charles H. Simonton, William B. Bates, John Hancock, H. B. Smith, John Goode, August Belmont.

The proceedings began shortly after two o'clock, Belmont occupied the chair. A motion was made, but lost, that the call for the Democratic Convention should be indefinitely postponed. Next came the question as to the time for holding the Convention. Great diversity of opinion prevailed on this point. A large number of delegates expressed the opinion that the Convention should be held on a day anterior to the Philadelphia Convention, while others urged that the present disorganized condition of the Democratic party the wisest plan would be to fix a date which would allow of the result of the Philadelphia Convention being known. This opinion prevailed and the 9th of July was determined on as the date at which the Convention should be held. Next came the question as to where the Convention should be held. Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville were contesting cities. The choice was carried in favor of Baltimore by a vote of three to one, the principal ground urged being that in that city undue outside influence would be brought to bear on the proceedings of the Convention than in any other.

After the session of the Committee a reporter interviewed Mr. Storey, delegate from Illinois, and proprietor of the Chicago *Times*. He spoke very frankly on the whole subject. In reply to a question whether the proceedings had been of a harmonious character, he replied that as the meeting had only to deal with the question of the time and place for holding the Convention, there was little scope for any expression of opinion on the great issues involved.

Reporter—Was there any expression of desire to indorse the nomination of Horace Greeley?

Mr. Storey—Well, yes. A delegate from Kansas, supported by delegates from Tennessee and some other States, expressed themselves in favor of indorsing Greeley, and a lengthened discussion took place on this subject. The difficulty was ended by the Chairman intimating on a hint from the Administrations as to the time and place for holding the Convention.

Reporter—Was there any expression of opinion, either publicly or privately, as to who would be the probable nominee of the Democratic party?

Mr. Storey—None. The meeting could not deal with that question.

Reporter—What is the sentiment in the West in regard to the nomination of Greeley by the Cincinnati Convention?

Mr. Storey—I believe that the Democracy of the West will not support Greeley. His whole political career has been such as to make him unpopular with men who hold such decided Democratic views as those held by the Democrats of the West.

Reporter—Who do you think will be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention?

Mr. Storey—I think the Baltimore Convention may not nominate a Democrat. It is not unlikely that Judge Davis will receive the nomination. It is certain that he can carry New York, Indiana and Pennsylvania. If he had been nominated by the Cincinnati Convention there might have been no necessity for a Democratic Convention.

GRAND ARMY.

National Encampment Meeting at Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, May 8.—The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met this morning. None but members of the Society were admitted. The Commander-in-Chief of the organization, General Burnside, addressed the meeting. In the course of his speech he said that during the past year he had used his best efforts to further such legislation in Congress as would benefit his comrades. He declined to favor a bounty land bill, because he felt that the remainder of the public lands should be kept for actual settlers, and benefits that would be derived from such a bill would not compensate for the public harm. In regard to the various measures proposed to secure larger pensions for disabled comrades, he said that the efforts of his comrades were concentrated on some well considered plan to secure a liberal provision for those entitled to it, nearer justice could be secured. Gen. Burnside congratulated the Encampment on the general healthy condition of the Order, and hoped that the coming year would prove more prosperous. He said they were not assembled to consult as to what is best for their own personal interests, nor as to what is most conducive to the success of any political party, but as representatives of an organization composed of the survivors in the struggle made by the loyal people of our own country for the preservation of our national government; that while they should declare themselves loyalists in the extreme, they should declare charity toward their enemies in the field, who have now or may hereafter recognize the great wrong they have done our country, and that he fully indorsed the theory of forgiving those who fought against us, and granting them all the amnesty which Congress may deem right and proper. But he found it more difficult to forgive those men in the North, who had all the light before them, who, when our comrades were in the field risking everything, sat in safe quarters at home, and either croaked at inefficiency or shivered with fear to such an extent as to make them ask for a compromise.

The business meeting of the Society of the Cavalry Corps of the armies of the United States met at half past twelve o'clock. Gen. Sheridan, the President, on taking the chair, expressed his pleasure at meeting so many veteran troops, and hoped the meeting would give itself to the work of effecting a permanent organization. Some change in name and constitution seemed necessary, and a committee had been charged with the work of preparing a report on the subject. The committee offered an amended constitution which, after discussion, was adopted. The constitution declares that this Society shall be known as the Society of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac and of the Cavalry of the Armies of the United States. It provides that any honorably discharged officer or soldier who was at any period in said Cavalry shall be entitled to member ship, and all officers and men who served in the Cavalry of the Shenandoah are considered as belonging to the Society. Some dissatisfaction was expressed by western members at the course of the society in this matter, and several left the meeting.

This evening the reunion closed with a grand banquet at the Central Rink. The building was handsomely decorated with flags, banners, &c. Between three and four hundred guests sat down to the tables and a large number of ladies and gentlemen occupied the galleries. Following is the list of toasts:

First—The Army of the Potomac and Gettysburg. Response by General Gen. G. K. Warren.

Second—The President of the United States. Gen. Chas. Divens, jr.

Third—The Army and Navy. Gen. Joseph Hooker.

Fourth—The Union. Gen. Sharp.

Fifth—The Armies of the West. Gen. J. C. Lee.

Sixth—The Cavalry and Sheridan's Ride. Lt. Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

Seventh—The veteran heroes, rank and file. Gov. Lucius Fairchild.

Eighth—Ohio in the war. General J. W. Keifer.

Ninth—The Grand Army of the Republic. Gen. A. E. Burnside.

Tenth—Our dead heroes. Drank standing and in silence.

Eleventh—Our citizen soldiers and soldier citizens. Gen. Henry E. Davis, jr.

Twelfth—The loyal women. Gen. S. L. Wolford.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1872, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer, southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain will prevail on Thursday from the Ohio Valley northward and extend eastward over the northern portion of the Middle States. Partially cloudy weather is probable for New England and middle Atlantic States, with easterly to southerly winds, and for southern States, with southerly winds. Rising barometer and northwesterly winds will extend southeastward over the northwest and upper lake region. Dangerous winds not anticipated.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says the effects of the prolonged severity of the winter upon the evergreens of almost every kind except the firs and spruces have never been so destructive within our memory. Even the American arbor vitæ has been greatly injured and in many places killed. The ivy also is almost dead. It will take years to repair the loss.

A large number of the better class of English emigrants are coming in this season, to make their homes in Nebraska. Welcome.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

New Erie Combination—Col. Scott President.

LONDON, May 8.—The majority of the Erie Railway shareholders here have combined in making Col. Tom Scott President. The American Board and Scott have telegraphed sufficient assurances, and the combination is considered successful.

The Court Martial of Marshal Bazaine.

PARIS, May 8.—Marshal Bazaine surrendered himself Tuesday night to stand trial by court martial. In the Assembly to-day Gen. Changy moved the preamble of the bill constituting the court martial be amended so as to read that "this court is assembled on demand of the commission on capitulations." The preamble as submitted by the government states that the court martial is called on demand of Marshal Bazaine. The Minister of War, Gen. Cissey, opposed the amendment, but it was unaninously adopted by the Assembly. It is believed that this vote will force Gen. Cissey to resign.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Press of Illinois Non-Committal.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The adjourned meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee this afternoon was very long. A resolution authorizing the Executive Board of the State Central Committee to call a State Convention, to be held two weeks prior to the date fixed by the Democratic National Executive Committee for the assembling of the National Convention, was passed without formal debate, and the committee adjourned. The general tone of opinion as expressed in conversational interchange of views appeared to be in favor of the indorsement of the Cincinnati ticket by the Democratic National Convention, as against any ticket likely to be nominated at Philadelphia.

A meeting of editors of Democratic newspapers of Illinois was held here to-day. Eighteen journals, located at various points in the State, were represented. After considerable discussion, and the voting down of a resolution unreservedly indorsing the platform and candidates of the Cincinnati Convention, a resolution was adopted to the effect that if the Cincinnati candidates were indorsed by the National Convention, the Democratic press of Illinois would give these candidates a hearty support.

Senator Hendricks Not Committed for Greeley.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 8.—It is authoritatively announced to-day that Senator Hendricks is not committed to the support of the Cincinnati Convention nominees, but will be governed by the action of the Democratic National Convention.

Judge Davis passed through this city to-day *en route* west. He dined at the hotel with a number of leading Democratic politicians.

Tennessee Democracy for Greely.

NASHVILLE, May 8.—Delegates to the Democratic State Convention have arrived in large numbers. Enough has been ascertained already to make it necessarily certain that the Convention will acquiesce in the Cincinnati nominations and instruct delegates to the National Convention to oppose a separate Democratic ticket. It is thought an electoral ticket will not be appointed, leaving that matter to be governed by future contingencies. More representatives are here than have attended any Convention since the war.

The Photographers' Convention.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—In the Photographers' Convention medals were awarded as follows for greatest improvement in photography in 1870: First to Lyman G. Bigelow; second to O. Wilcox. Medals for 1871 were awarded to John R. Clemens and Scoville & Benham Bros., Baltimore. The report of the Executive Committee was read, giving a flattering account of the association, and stating that two hundred and twenty-four members joined during the year. President Bogardus then delivered the annual address, in which he discussed the object and scope of the association, its past and probable future, and drew a highly flattering picture of its usefulness. One hundred and fifty new members joined the association since it convened here, making the full membership about 1,100, a result far exceeding the most sanguine expectation of the originators of the association.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mrs. Laura D. Fair, the San Francisco murderess, has applied for a change of venue for her second trial.

George Chamberlain and George Tatem had a personal encounter yesterday, in Chicago, in which the latter was shot three times. Gambling was the cause.

At the session of the American Medical Association in Philadelphia, yesterday, a report was read from the Committee on Medical Education suggesting that no more charters be granted for medical colleges which do not adopt the plan for education indorsed by the Association, and that legislatures be asked to revoke all charters for colleges not adopting the plan of the Association, and that no delegates be admitted from institutions refusing to adopt such plan. A resolution that physicians attending families by contract or by the year, or who bid for practice at less rates than regular graduates, shall be classed among irregular practitioners, was adopted.

The crops throughout Western Tennessee are suffering from drought.

Four stores in Selma, Alabama, were destroyed by fire yesterday, involving a loss of $75,000.

In the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa, on Tuesday, notice was given of a proposition to repeal the duties on tea and coffee imported into the Dominion after the first of July next. This action, it was stated, was rendered necessary by a like repeal of duties in the United States.

A supposed bond thief, giving his name as George Baker, was arrested in Providence on Sunday. He had disposed of two bonds to the amount of $5,500, which were declared to be part of a quantity stolen in New York last November.

The Court House and other public buildings at Paris, Ky., were burned last night. The legal records were saved.

The Springfield, Mass., *Republican* has returns from one hundred and sixty-two towns, of which fifty-three are in favor of licensing the sale of ale, beer, etc., and one hundred and nine in favor of prohibition.

The New York Bar Association report having found sufficient evidence to warrant the removal of Judge Curtis, of the Marine Court, and will present it to Gov. Hoffman.

About eighty different German Schutzen organizations of New York and vicinity have organized for an excursion to Germany on the 29th of June, to attend the fourth German National Shooting Festival.

Colonel W. E. Cameron, editor of the Petersburg (Va.) *Progress*, and member of the State Conservative Executive Committee, has resigned his editorship in consequence of a disagreement with the proprietors of the *Progress*, who disapproved his advocacy of Horace Greeley for the Presidency.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—River stationary, with eleven feet six inches in the channel. Arrived—Lawrence, Nashville; Belle Memphis, St. Louis; C. E. Church, Louisville and New Orleans. Departed—Minnesota, Memphis; Arlington, St. Louis; Mollie Dent, Pittsburgh.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—River about stationary, with five feet eight inches in the canal and three feet eight inches in the chute. Clear and hot to-day; mercury 85 at 5 P. M.; clouding up this evening; business dull. Arrived—Robert Burns, Memphis; Smoky City, New Orleans. Departed—Alaska; Robert Burns, Paducah and Ohio; Cincinnati; Nashville, Nashville; Glasgow, White river; Exchange, Pittsburgh; Coal Hill and barges, St. Louis; Lookout, Wheeling; Robert Mitchell, Chas. Bohman and H. C. Wilson and barges, New Orleans. The new locks are working.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, May 8.—Cloudy and warm with signs of rain. River falling slowly. Port List: Up—Bowling Green, Westwind, Ironsides, Little Condor, Nick Longworth, Fayette, Falls Pilot and barges. Commercial. Down—Grand Lake No. 3, Morning Star, Robert L. Lee, Mary Ament, Susie Silver, Idlewild, Cairo and barges, all went with moderate trips. Business dull.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 8.—Arrived—Bee and Wild Cat. St. Louis, Glencoe, Mary Forsythe and J. N. Bigley, New Orleans. Mary Houston, Louisville; John H. Wood, Pittsburgh; City of Helena, Vicksburg. Departed—Wild Cat, Ohio river; Glencoe, St. Louis; Houston and John A. Wood, New Orleans. The river has fallen eight inches. Clear; mercury 82.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 8.—River falling, with three feet large on Harpeth shoals. Weather warm and clear. Departed—Tyrone, Cairo.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 8.—Cloudy and warm. River falling slowly. Arrived—Sam. J. Hale, Cincinnati. Departed—Kilgour, Cincinnati; Tidal Wave, St. Louis; Frank Forest, Cairo.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 8.—Down—City of Cairo and Crescent City and barges. Weather clear and warm. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—Arrived—Belle Lee, Louisville. Departed—H. G. Turner, Cincinnati; Tom Jasper, St. Louis. Clear and warm.

COTTON MARKETS.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, May 8.—Demand fair and holders firm; middlings 22½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, May 8.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 20¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, May 8.—Cotton dull; middlings 22½ a22¾c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, May 8.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middlings 22¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—Cotton weak; sales 950 bales; good ordinary 21c; low middlings 20c; middlings 23c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Arrived—Annie Johnson, Galena; Belle Memphis; Lied Wing Belle, La Crosse; Muscatine, St. Paul; Anna, Cincinnati; Cowan, Cairo; Rob Roy and Ironsides, Keokuk. Departed—Yacht Belfast, New Orleans; Iron Mountain and Mary Davage, Pittsburgh; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis; Ben Accord, Mound City; Silver, Red river; Rock Island, Cincinnati; Victory, Dubuque; Wolff, Peoria. River falling. Weather clear and warm.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, May 8, 6:30 P. M.—At the call of the Board this evening wheat sold freely at $1 60; seller June closed firm at $1 59¾. Pork—seller June $12 50.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—Sugar quiet; good common 8c; fair 8¾c; prime 10¼c. Coffee 18a20½c.

CITY MATTERS

Letters Held for Postage May 8, 1872.

	Cents.
A. Gable, Altoona, Pa.	3
Mrs. Anna Bell, Y. Hunkersville, Mo.	3
Johnston, Halloway & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Jas. Kern, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
F. B. Kelly, Peacantville, Pa.	3
Miss Sarah Simpson, Black Hawk, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

The Green Eyed Monster.

Last evening a couple of young men got into a quarrel on the sidewalk of City Hall where a fair is in progress. It appears that one of them had taken a lady to the fair and the other insisted on taking her home. The latter, named Justice attacked the former, Chambers, by name, and a fight ensued which attracted the attention of the police. The custodians of the peace marched the two men to the Station house, where they left fifteen dollars each for their appearance at a hearing this morning. The young lady went home alone.

The Body of an Infant Found.

Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, while a number of boys were playing on a vacant lot on Crawford street, between Clark and Bedford, they found a cigar box containing the dead body of an infant. The box and contents were taken in charge by officer J. C. Moon, who conveyed them to the Seventh ward station house. Here the Coroner held an inquest, at which Dr. Thorn gave it as his opinion that the child had been prematurely born. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. It is said that this is the sixth infant that has been found in the same ward within a year.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The last performances of the Egyptian spectacle cannot fail to cram the auditorium for the remaining night of the week. The "Necromancer" is an unrivalled concentration of lavish magnificence and exquisite taste, with a ballet unsurpassed on any metropolitan stage. Miss Adonia is one of the very finest premier dancers on the stage and has won great popularity here. Idalie and Bertha have also received marked approval, and it may be safely asserted that Pittsburgh will not enjoy as grand a spectacle for some time to come. Friday Mr. Geo. W. Thompson takes his benefit, and on Saturday a farewell matinee will be given.

Liberty Hall.

This evening the Pittsburgh Opera House Company will appear in Liberty Hall, East Liberty, when the interesting drama, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be performed.

Varieties Theatre.

Manager Aim's new company, under the able direction of Mr. Fitz Simmons, appears in an attractive and pleasing entertainment this evening, for the benefit of Coulter and Cavit the well known carsmen.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE people generally appear to be opposed to any change in the text books in the public schools.

SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S minstrels will occupy the Fifth avenue Opera House next week.

HENRY HAYS, Esq., continues at the head of our Fire Department.

A REGULAR meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held this evening.

JOHN JOHNSTON was sent to the workhouse yesterday for twenty days for disorderly conduct.

FOR vagrancy Wm. M. Ilravy has been sent to Claremont for sixty days.

WILLIAM WALKER, charged with cruelty to animals, has given bail to answer at Court.

ROBERT MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, arrived in this city yesterday.

COULTER and Cavitt, the carsmen, benefit at the Varieties to-night.

SECOND WARDERS are organizing a Greeley club. It appears to be up-hill work.

THE dedication of the Lawrence school house was a great success.

REPRESENTATIVES of the iron interest in Pennsylvania were in session in this city yesterday, but their proceedings were kept secret.

ALDERMAN O'DONNELL, yesterday held Daniel Stevens in bail for a hearing for threatening to shoot William Stephens.

YESTERDAY Joseph Clark, charged James Young, before Alderman O'Donnell, with assault and battery. The accused gave bail for a hearing.

A WORKMAN in Lewis, Oliver & Phillips's iron works had a finger crushed in the machinery yesterday. Dr. English amputated the member.

THE travel up the Inclined Plain for the last six months amounted to 190,000, showing a rate of increase of 43 per cent. per annum over last year.

THE lamps for the Second Ward Park will now be in order. They were ordered by Councils one year ago.

DUDLEY WARD, who frightened the Bedford ave nue people with an air gun has been sent to the workhouse for twenty days.

JOHN SCHROER was charged before Alderman Gelsser, of Allegheny, with the larceny of a set of harness, John Winkler, prosecutor.

GEORGE O. GRAY, agent for Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels, was in our city yesterday. The troupe will shortly occupy the Fifth avenue Opera House.

JUDGE STOWE will hold Court in Butler county, about the 20th inst., for Judge McGlothlin, who is in ill health.

BISHOP KERFOOT, it is said, will be requested to make the opening prayer at the session of Municipal Hall, to take place on the 27th instant.

PENN AVENUE, between Homewood avenue and the old toll gate, at Baker's, is now being paved, and will be completed in a few days.

THE sub-committee of Councilmen to arrange for the formal opening of Municipal Hall have fixed upon Monday, the 27th instant, for the occasion.

MR. ROBERTSON, proprietor of the Stow foundation Company, has notified the Commissioners on Neville street that he has withdrawn his bid for paving that thoroughfare.

MAYOR BLACKMORE yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of James Talbot, a foreigner, charged with committing an assault on Patrick Shields, also a teamster.

A NUMBER of rowdies attacked the tavern of Wm. Clinton, on Penn avenue, near Station street, and stoned it, breaking nearly all the windows. Four of them were arrested and locked up for hearings.

LAST NIGHT, between ten and eleven o'clock, a man fell off a Birmingham street car, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, in that borough, and broke a leg.

YESTERDAY afternoon, a wagon loaded with coal broke down while being driven off the track, corner of Federal and Ohio streets, Allegheny. It required about half an hour to remove the obstruction, and eight passenger cars were detained.

JOSEPH BRUCKMILLER appeared before Alderman D. J. Smith, of Allegheny, yesterday, and lodged an information for disorderly conduct against nine boys for acting in a disorderly manner in the Sixth ward. Warrants issued.

THE annual sheep-shearing festival of the county society takes place to-day at Hill's Mansion, three miles from Canonsburg, on the Chartiers Valley railroad. Allegheny county politicians will be on hand, and they should remember that the shearing takes place in Washington county.

M. SWARTZWELDER and John Coyle, Esqs., have been retained by the Police Committee in connection with the Mayor, to assist in the prosecution of the alleged murderers of officer John Stack. Messrs. Marshall, Stinson and Moreland are employed for the defense.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Franklin School Districts, Seventh and Eighth wards, it was unanimously resolved that their representative in the Central Board of Education, Mr. Joseph Bastman, be requested not to vote for any change of text books in the public schools.

A COUPLE of horses attached to a buggy fell on Smithfield street yesterday, opposite the Central Hotel. The occupant of the vehicle, J. McKee, Jr., fortunately escaped without injury, but the animals did not suffer any, but the tongue of the buggy was broken.

THE competitive examination of candidates from the Twenty-second Congressional District, for West Point and Hilary Gadsby and Theodore Jones, for Annapolis, will take place in the Western University next Saturday. All who desire either of the above positions can present themselves at said time and place.

THE County Treasurer, Colonel Kilgore, has the duplicate of taxes for the year 1872 ready for the receipt of county and State taxes for the present year. Five per cent. is allowed for prompt payment. Those who wish to settle their taxes at once should attend to this important matter at once.

THE sweeping of the rotunda of the Court House before the adjournment of the Courts, and before the hours for closing the public offices, has become an intolerable nuisance. The sweepers are in the habit of raising a suffocating dust there as early as half-past 8 o'clock, to the serious advantage of those having business there. Let the nuisance be abated at once.

HON. A. H. HOPKINS and Wm. G. Hawkins, Esq., have purchased the German church property on the corner of Grant street and Sixth avenue, for the sum of $30,000. The property is seventy feet deep, and the buildings consist of a church edifice and dwelling. The congregation propose erecting a new house of worship on Fifth avenue, near Shady lane.

AN Industrial Exhibition, under the newly organized Agricultural and Mechanical Society, is among the enterprises hinted at, but nothing definite have paid handsomely in other cities, and if our manufacturers should take hold of the project in earnest there is no city in the country where a better exhibition could be given.

LAST evening a lad named Charles Gibner had a hearing before Alderman D. G. Smith, on charge of assault and battery. Andrew Speckhert, prosecutor. The parties reside in the Sixth ward, and a few days since a fight took place between them, when the accused struck the prosecutor on the head with an ax handle, inflicting a severe wound. The accused was held in three hundred dollars bail for court.

LAST night a number of gentlemen visited the office of Alderman Donaldson, charging Anna Williams with defrauding them under false pretenses. The prosecutor is a pawn broker, and the defendent pawned to him a sewing machine for a certain sum of money alleging that the machine was hers. This proved to be not the case, for the owner afterward called and identified the machine. The matter was compromised by refunding the money and paying the costs.

A COLORED man James Reed was arrested and locked up yesterday morning on a charge of disorderly conduct. He had a hearing before the Mayor and was fined twenty-five dollars. In default of payment he was sentenced to the Workhouse for fifty days. In response to the sentence he abused the Mayor and the police in the most vindictive manner, and as a consequence had an additional fine of fifty dollars imposed. He is now booked for a ninety day stay at Workhouse.

JOHN NUSSER, President of the Birmingham Bottling House Company, lodged a complaint yesterday against C. Schnele, before Justice Krehan, charging him with using the bottles and trade mark of that Company in the manufacture and sale of mineral water, pop, etc. Officer Deuel was detailed to search warrant, and upon overhauling a wagon belonging to the accused, captured a number of bottles answering the description. The prosecutor alleges that Company. Schnele was arrested at his works in Temperanceville, and entered bail for a hearing.

IN THE selection of a Chief Engineer, yesterday, the Commission is to be commended for its excellent discretion in electing Mr. William J. White. He has been connected with the fire department of our city for almost a quarter of a century and is certainly one of the most competent who could have been chosen for the position. Under his direction many reforms may be expected in the department. The new Assistant Engineer, Mr. John Hamill, is also an old and experienced fireman and will faithfully perform the duties devolving on him.

MR. PENDER, of the Police Committee, at the suggestion of Mayor Blackmore, visited Westmoreland county for the purpose of obtaining a couple of horses for the "Black Maria," none suitable having been found in this city. He has returned, bringing with him a pair of splendid young horses, which are certainly among the finest specimens of horseflesh to be seen in the city. They are seven and eight years old respectively, are large, finely shaped, of a fresh clear dark brown color, perfectly matched and without fault. They were bought for eight hundred dollars, and are held subject to the approval of the Committee. If not accepted, Mayor Blackmore himself will take them for his own use.

SOME of the school directors of the county express dissatisfaction at the action of the convention in the reconsideration of the question of salary of the County Superintendent. They complain that the motion to reconsider was carried when most of the members had left the hall; that it was made by a gentleman who voted in the negative on the original resolution, fixing the salary at $3,000; and that the motion was not passed by a two thirds vote, the President giving no time for calling a division of the house. A formal protest, it is said, will be sent to the State Superintendent, with a view to having him pass upon the legality of the proceedings. It would be well for public officers who have business of this kind on hand, to remain at their posts until the duties are discharged. Those who did not do so before adjournment have but little right to complain.

THIS is the season when house cleaning and repapering walls is more prevalent than at any other, and a word or two of caution in regard to wall paper may not be unfounded. Next to improper drains, imperfect sewerage, accumulations of filth in the streets, &c., there is no more potent cause of disease than musty wall paper. There are many houses where half a dozen thicknesses overlap each other. In the dampness of winter, when everything in such walls are comparatively innocuous; but in the spring and fall especially, the putrescent effluvia arising therefrom, is more prolific with disease than most people are aware of. Sickness prevails in such houses to an alarming extent, and when an epidemic breaks out they are the first attacked. When walls require to be re-papered, the old paper should be entirely removed, the walls thoroughly cleansed from paste, and a fresh coat of whitewash, or milk of lime applied. In order to prevent the decay of the paste, a little alum, or carbolic acid, or other antiseptic, should be added to each pailful, care being taken not to put in so much that a disagreeable odor would be the consequence.

THE GRAND CENTRAL.

A New Saloon and Billiard Parlor—The Place Elegantly Fitted Up—An Attractive Place of Amusement—Opening This Evening.

The Grand Central, which is one of the finest barrooms and billiard saloons in the city, will be opened this evening at seven o'clock, with a grand free lunch, on which occasion an exhibition of skill will be given by several celebrated billiardists, to all of which the public are respectfully invited. The Grand Central, which is located in O'Hara's building immediately opposite the Union Depot, has been furnished and fitted up regardless of expense, and it is the determination of the proprietors to make it one of the most inviting places of the kind in the city. Among the appointments of the place we would especially mention two immense mirrors of ornate design and artistic finish, obtained at great expense, and a regulator which is the only one to be found in the vicinity of the depot, and which must prove a great convenience. The bar will be stocked with the choicest and purest liquors of all kinds, while the billiard hall is large, light, airy and pleasant in the extreme, and contains four first class new tables. In the limits of this notice it were vain to attempt to convey an adequate idea of the advantages of location, convenience, attractiveness, etc., possessed by the Grand Central; and in truth, we much prefer that the public should call and judge for themselves. Messrs. C. B. Deshon and James Martin, the proprietors, are well known by their long connection with the St. James Hotel, and are affable, courteous and deserving gentlemen, having many friends who will rejoice to learn of their establishment in business on so magnificent a scale, and who will be wont to favor them with their presence and patronage.

Go to Charlie Wolters'

And try his bock beer, and get a good lunch.

Dr. HUNTER'S SUCCESS IN PITTSBURGH.

I wish the people of this city to observe the fact, that while introducing myself to the public as a MEDICAL SPECIALIST I do not offer to treat all the diseases to which flesh is heir, but confine myself to a few diseases—maladies affecting the same part, or so connected as to bear to each other the relationship of *cause* and *effect*.

Before commencing the practice of medicine at all, I became a regularly qualified physician, and then said to myself, "I can become most skillful, and make myself most useful, by devoting my attention exclusively to a *special* department of my profession." I chose diseases of the Organs of Respiration, and circulation for my field of labor and have never departed from my legitimate specialty. To do so would be to degrade myself to the level of quackery, even though a regularly qualified physician, as I am, as a man has no right or reason to *claim*, and cannot *possess superior skill*, unless he is a *legitimate* specialist.

I do not ask an invalid to accept my statements alone concerning my claims to superior skill in these maladies, but respectfully ask their consideration of the following statements from those who have been my patients. I possess thousands of a similar character.

Twenty-two years ago, when my relative, Dr. R. Hunter, introduced this system of treating Pulmonary Ailments, by INHALATION, to the profession and people of this country, it was comparatively unknown. Now every medical tyro experiments with it, and most of the best physicians in the country use it constantly. What better evidence is required of its merits? But, unfortunately for suffering humanity, there are few physicians who are willing to believe, or acknowledge to their patients that years of experience with it are necessary to give a man skill and insure success in its application.

It has been proved to be the most successful remedial means ever proposed for these afflictions, succeeding in checking disease, and restoring lost tone and health to the lungs, after all others had proved useless.

Very respectfully,
JAMES A. HUNTER, M. D.
No. 69 Fifth avenue.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 8, 1872.

Testimony from Citizens of Pittsburgh.

A Statement from a Resident of Allegheny Successfully Treated by Him.

PITTSBURGH, May 7, 1872.

I consulted Dr. Hunter for a distressing Catarrh and Throat Disease about three weeks since.

I have rapidly improved under his care, and the troublesome symptoms of the disease have left me much sooner than I expected.

Dr. Hunter's method of treating these diseases is thorough and effectual, entirely different from any means I had ever seen and cannot too highly praise efficacious.

I cheerfully recommend all persons similarly afflicted to apply to him for relief.

THOMAS CUMMINGS,
No. 266 Robinson street,
Allegheny City.

A Card from Joseph R. McEnulty, Mail Agent of the Cleveland Herald, formerly a Resident of Pittsburgh.

Indorsed by John F. McEnulty, Teller of the American Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLEVELAND, O., March 30, 1872.

I was afflicted with catarrh for many years during which time I consulted many physicians, tried Sanford's Radical Cure and Cleveland's without obtaining any relief, and resorted to catarrh nostrums and other patent medicines, which proved worse than useless. During most of the time I was afflicted I breathed through my nostrils, and had given up all hopes of ever obtaining relief until I met a friend who had been successfully treated by Dr. Hunter by his System of Inhalation.

His treatment has been *remarkably* successful in my case. I am nearly, if not quite, cured, and I find upon discontinuing the use of his remedies that the results attended are permanent.

I cordially and confidently recommend him as a skillful physician to all those afflicted with this terrible ailment.

JOSEPH R. MCENULTY,
Mail Department Cleveland *Daily Herald*.

INDORSATION.—The subscriber to the above is my brother, and I take pleasure in indorsing his statement.

JOHN F. MCENULTY,
Teller American Bank, 80 Fourth ave.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 22, 1872.

NOTE.—Mr. J. R. McEnulty is an old resident of this city, where most of his relatives reside. He occupies a respon ible position in the office of one of the leading journals of Ohio, and may be referred to. His case is in many respects remarkable as it was a very bad one, and he had passed through the hands of quite a large number of physicians, some of whom had tortured him beyond endurance with *Nitrate of Silver* and other caustics, under the delusion that he was afflicted with *Polypus*, and had bored holes through the sound flesh into the bones

Thousands of similar cases, which I have successfully treated within the last fifteen years, prove this fact.

Catarrh is Curable by Inhalation.

Agricultural Exhibition.

The Fayette Farmers' Club will hold an exhibition of stock, farm implements and machinery at Oakdale on the Pan Handle Railroad on Thursday, May 16th, 1872. All stock for exhibition must be entered on the books of the Secretary at least five days before the exhibition, and must be on the grounds, labeled with the name of owner, breed and age of animal, at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain until 3 o'clock P. M. Machinery and farm implements may be entered at any time before 10 o'clock of the day of exhibition. No entrance or admission fee will be charged, nor premiums awarded, but all owners of stock, and manufacturers and inventors of farming implements and machinery are invited to exhibit, with the assurance that every facility will be given them to fully explain the merits and value of their stock and machinery.

All articles sent by manufacturers or dealers to Oakdale Station will be taken charge of by the Club, and will be taken from and returned to the station free of charge.

Ladies are cordially invited to attend and participate in the exhibition.

Do Not Fail to Attend

The sale at auction, at three o'clock, of the Vigilant Engine House, on Third avenue, and of the Allegheny Engine House on Seventh, late Irwin street, at four o'clock.

Buy from the Manufacturers.

While some persons entertain the idea that the best carriages are only turned out by Eastern manufacturers, and that consequently they must go East to buy their vehicles, Messrs. McClellen, Cochran & Co., Nos. 52 and 53 West Diamond street, Allegheny city, claim to possess the facilities for making carriages equal in every respect, if not superior, to the best Eastern work. The firm have an extensive p antfactory and warerooms, where may be seen specimens of their work, which will bear favorable comparison with anything in the line turned out in the East or elsewhere in respect to the material used or the style and artistic finish of the work. Don't send East for your carriages, but by patronizing a home concern get a better wagon and save money.

Do You Want

A great bargain in an instrument? If so, you had better call at once at S. Hamilton & Co.'s and secure one, as they are selling good and almost new instruments at less than half price. Must get rid of them to make room for their new stock of elegant new styles resonant case Taylor & Farley Celestes Organs.

Better go at once and secure a bargain, as they must be sold for what they will bring, either for cash or in payments. Remember the place is the sign of the Celestes. S. Hamilton & Co., 51 Fifth avenue.

Assorted Crates

White stone and common ware, suitable for country trade, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Special Notice to Grocers.

Felix's essence of coffee is one dollar less a gross than those put up in tin boxes and warranted as good if not better.

Charlie Wolters' Restaurant.

The best in town; there you will get bock beer, and something good to eat. Charlie knows how to get up a good lunch.

New China

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Bock Beer.

The first of the season, at C. Wolters', No. 4 Sixth avenue.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap will never use any other.

Sozodont's,

Teeth like orient pearls set in cushions of rose: A breath like the perfume the toilet bestows, These are the charms to win hearts, when all Other charms fade,
But they can't be preserved without Sozodont's aid. MTH